The New-York Times.

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THE END AT HAND.

Punishment Certain for the Plunderers of the City Treasury.

Startling Developments About the Robbers to be Made.

Another Futile Effort to Shift Criminal Responsibility.

An Address from Controller Connolly to the Public.

John Foley Advises the Mayor to Resign Immediately.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien Strongly Opposed to Tammany.

We are in possession of important information, the nature of which it would not be proper at this time to divulge. It need only be said, for the present, that it seems to assure the speedy punishment of the plunderers of the City Treasury. Evidence of the strongest character is accumulated against them, and it looks as if nothing could save them from the doom that they have so justly and so long deserved. Our readers will be duly informed, when the proper moment has arrived, of what is being done.

The subjoined communication from Controller CONNOLLY is called forth by a statement in the *Post* of last evening, which, it is alleged, emanated from the Mayor's office. It was set forth in that journal, "on the highest authority," that early in the Summer City vouchers to the amount of three millions of dollars were suddenly missed from the Controller's office; that the City Auditor, through whose hands they passed, was Mr. J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, son of the Controller, who had since departed for Europe, Mr. HERRING taking his place; and that it was only very recently that the Mayor or any other officer outside of the Controller's office had known of the abstraction of these vouchers:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 20, 1871.

TO THE PUBLIC: My attention has been called to an article in the *Evening Post* of this evening, in which it is stated that vouchers to a large amount are missing from the office of the City Auditor's Department.

The article attempts to implicate my only son, J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, who was an Assistant Auditor in the City Department, and who is now temporarily absent in Europe for the benefit of the health of his wife, and whose return is soon expected.

My son was only an assistant in that Department, and the charge against him is shown by the affidavits accompanying this note to be a slander as malignant as it is base, and a part of the conspiracy of men having an interest, which I have not, in destroying these vouchers.

My son was not Assistant Auditor under Mr. WATSON, but under Mr. W. A. HERRING, who was City Auditor. Mr. WATSON was County Auditor.

My first information about the loss of these vouchers was received from Mr. STORRS, Deputy Controller, in the Fall of 1870, who was instructed by me to have them returned. I had always supposed they were so returned until I learned otherwise after the death of Mr. WATSON. I have further to say that the loss of these vouchers was well known to Mayor HALL, Mr. SWEENY, and Mr. TWEED immediately after WATSON's death, and as soon as I ascertained they had not been returned.

Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—WILLIAM H. WIGGINS being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Clerk in the City Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department of the City of New-York, and has been such since the 1st day of January, 1871; that Department had charge of entering upon the books of the Finance Department, i. e. the auditing books thereof, the warrants attached to the vouchers representing the amount thereof, duly signed by the Mayor and Controller, that the same were duly entered by him, and that subsequently thereto JAMES WATSON, County Auditor, prior to and in the month of August, 1870, and now deceased, came to deponent and said, "I want the papers," (which included the warrants and vouchers.) Deponent asked him if it was all right. He said yes; that he was authorized to take them. Deponent then delivered them to him, asking him, said WATSON, to return the vouchers to him. deponent, when the same were paid. Deponent asked him several times to return them, which he promised to do but never did; that annexed hereto is a statement of the vouchers handed to said WATSON by deponent; that all said vouchers so given to said WATSON are, and were vouchers for work done and material furnished in connection with the Street Department, and certified by said Department.

W. H. WIGGINS.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1871.
HENRY WOOD,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The following statement shows the number and amounts, &c., of vouchers paid from "Adjusted Claims," handed to JAMES WATSON, County Auditor:

G. L. Schuyler & Co., lumber, to Aug. 24, 1868	$77,518 35
G. L. Schuyler & Co., lumber, to Sept. 12, 1868	60,212 48
Edward Marrener, materials, &c., to Aug. 3, 1868	51,226 58
John H. Keyser & Co., materials, &c., to Nov. 3, 1868	59,703 44
Edward Marrener, materials, &c., to Sept. 3, 1868	34,536 49
G. L. Schuyler & Co., lumber to May 11, 1869	163,218 74
John O'Donnell, lamp posts, &c., to Oct. 30, 1868	79,643 30
Daniel Berrien, supplies, &c., to March 26, 1870	6,899 69
Archibald Hall, Jr., supplies, &c., to Dec. 8, 1868	99,529 26
Chas. H. Jacobus, labor and materials to June 2, 1869	97,813 18
Keyser & Co., supplies, &c., to Oct. 13, 1868	66,701 80
Alexander Brandon, repairing, &c., lamps, Nov. 30, 1869	99,273 01
G. L. Schuyler, lumber, to April 9, 1870	160,087 70
Edward Marrener, labor and materials to June 30, 1869	32,276 26
Keyser & Co., labor and materials to Sept. 3, 1869	56,265 60
Keyser & Co., labor and materials to May 30, 1867	68,263 44
Robert H. Clifford, disbursements to April 10, 1870	9,577 12
Keyser & Co., labor and materials to Dec. 12, 1867	51,198 38
Ingersoll & Co., labor and materials to Dec. 31, 1867	169,249 03
Ingersoll & Co., labor and materials to June 30, 1868	151,941 24
John O'Donnell, labor and materials to May 25, 1870	46,780 92
Ingersoll & Co., labor and materials to Dec. 31, 1869	185,807 73
Ingersoll & Co., labor and materials to June 30, 1869	153,307 04
Ingersoll & Co., labor and materials to Dec. 31, 1869	151,274 86

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—RICHARD A. STORRS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was, in the month of August, 1870, Deputy Controller of the City of New-York; that he has read the affidavit of WILLIAM H. WIGGINS; that he learned from said WIGGINS that he had given to JAMES WATSON, then County Auditor, the vouchers referred to in the affidavit of said WIGGINS; that thereupon, on the 20th of August, 1870, he addressed a note to said WATSON, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Aug. 24, 1870.

James Watson, Esq., County Auditor:

DEAR SIR.—Will you please see that the vouchers according to the annexed schedule are returned to me soon as possible? It is important for the Department to have them in order to make the necessary regulation for filing. Very truly,

R. A. STORRS,
Deputy Controller.

The Mayor Urged to Resign.

Mr. JOHN FOLEY yesterday sent the following letter to Mayor HALL:

NO. 256 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: You have of late repeatedly expressed the opinion that it is the duty of a public officer who has lost the public confidence to resign. If you are sincere in this opinion, I understand to know conclusively that it is your imperative duty to resign forthwith the high trust you was elected to administer.

A crisis has been reached in the affairs of the City of a very grave character, and to you, more than any other individual, is this calamity to be attributed, for without your active co-operation, the wrongs done and crimes admirably committed, never could have been perpetrated. In your recent official acts as to the office of Controller, you very conveniently overlook this important fact, but the truth cannot be concealed by merely ignoring it, and, however disagreeable the situation, as it is, must be accepted by you. It is known to every one that you are personally implicated in the serious accusations which have been made as to the payment of fraudulent claims from the Treasury. As to those claims, Judge BARNARD, in the judgment given by him in my suit on Friday last, says:

"It is charged against two of the defendants, the Mayor of New-York and the Controller, that they had paid dishonest claims, knowing these to be so. The Controller of New-York is its financial officer. He is intrusted with the auditing and the paying absolutely of almost all bills; even after the rendition or recovery of judgment, he has power under the law to appeal from the Court of last resort. I shall see whether it is right and proper to appeal. He has, indeed, paramount and supreme power, and it is upon him more than upon all the other officers together, that the people rely for protection in preventing fraud. If it is not possible to perpetrate a fraud, or to have a dollar taken from the Treasury, if he will see that the bills coming into his office are properly looked after and carefully audited. It is no excuse for the head financial officer to say that subalterns may have deceived him, however unfortunate or perhaps pardonable a thing it possibly may be, but nevertheless it is a crime. In the payment of these various fraudulent claims, *a claim of such an outrageous and atrocious character, bearing on the face of them evidence of being little better than highway robbery, it was his business to have examined them with extreme care, and to have looked at the vouchers, and satisfied himself personally that the charges made were correct, and that the services alleged had been performed. Therefore when he failed to do that he failed to do his duty, not only to himself, but also as a citizen, and he was guilty either of the commission of a crime or the criminal act of negligence.*"

Every word of this censure is as applicable to you and Mr. TWEED as it is to the Controller. The statute under which the claims referred to were audited is section 4 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870. This section provides that

"All liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of this act, shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller and Supervisors of the Board of Supervisors, [Wm. M. TWEED,] and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year 1871, and the Board of Supervisors shall include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an additional sum sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the officers named herein."

Even you must admit that this section imposed no duty upon the Controller, as to the auditing of the claims referred to, *much was not imposed equally upon yourself and Mr. Tweed*, and it was therefore your business, and the business of Mr. TWEED, equally with the Controller, in the words of Judge BARNARD, to have examined the claims with extreme care, and to have looked at the vouchers and have satisfied yourself personally that the charges made were correct and that the services were performed. Upon your own confession, you failed to do so, and therefore, in the words of condemnation by the learned Judge, you "failed in your duty, not only to yourself, but also to the citizens, and was guilty either of the commission of a crime or a criminal act of negligence." There is no escape for you or for Mr. TWEED from this position. This the people understand, and are determined that both you and TWEED shall bear the responsibility which attaches to your acts.

A further and perhaps more serious accusation is made by the Controller against both you and TWEED as to those claims. The Controller has sworn in his affidavit in the injunction suit that before the above statute was passed appointing the Board of Audit, the Chairman of a Committee of the Board of Supervisors had certified as to the claims referred to that the charges made were correct, and that the services were performed. The Controller has also sworn in the same affidavit that he was advised that this certificate by the Chairman of the Committee of the Supervisors made the claims fixed liabilities against the county, and that he was in law bound to pay them. At the hearing before Judge BARNARD it was stated in open Court, and not denied by either counsel or the counsel for Mr. TWEED—that the Chairman of the Committee referred to was Tweed, and the adviser of the Controller as to the effect of TWEED's certificate, was *yourself*. Now neither you nor TWEED have met these accusations by the Controller. Claims which the Court characterized as outrageous and atrocious, bearing on the face of them evidence of being little better than highway robbery, are certified to by TWEED as being proper liabilities against the county, and this certificate is approved of by you! With you and TWEED therefore, rests primarily the responsibility in this matter, and so long as either of you remain in office the public confidence cannot be restored to the administration of the government of either the City or County. The want of such confidence on the part of the public you urge upon the Controller as a sufficient reason for his resigning his trust. Now do the public a service and take this advice to yourself, and persuade, if you can, your friend TWEED to do likewise. In taking this step you need have no fear as to the Controller's Department, for so long as it is managed by Mr. GREEN, honesty and economy shall characterize its administration.

That last plan of yours for your friend O'GORMAN to commence proceedings on behalf of the City to recover the stolen money will not do. There is no sincerity in it. O'GORMAN is a particular friend of both you and TWEED. His fulsome praise of the latter has been too often paraded before us for either you or him now to expect that in our investigation, which so seriously affects both you and TWEED, he would secure the public confidence. The Attorney-General of the State is the proper officer to prosecute the matter, and before him I will take care that the particulars are laid as to how Tweed, Ingersoll, Young, Woodward and Watson managed to get up this little ball of upward of six million dollars against the County, how they got the same passed through with your connivance, and the concurrence of your friend SWEENY.

Now let me further say, that your proposed proclamation offering $1,000 reward for the missing vouchers, is the most transparent farce of all. Last year you issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for information that would lead to a conviction for a breach of the Election laws. At or about the time you issued this proclamation you sent from your office several thousand dollars to enthant counsel in this City, whose services you secured to defeat a conviction of parties accused of crime under those laws. And it is thus you always act, covering what you pretend your anxiety to reveal.

To restore the public confidence and secure a faithful administration of the Government of this City, it is due from you to the public that you file, forthwith, your resignation as Mayor, so that the people may elect your successor at the forthcoming election. Is there as much magnanimity to you as will lead to the performance of this most pressing duty? The importance of the subject to the public is no excuse, if an excuse is required, for pressing the matter upon your immediate attention. Yours, &c.,

JOHN FOLEY.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien On the Side of the People.

The following card from Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN explains itself fully:

In some of this morning's papers it is intimated that I am secretly in league with TWEED and the Ring. I brand all such rumors not only as absolutely and unqualifiedly false, but as malignant devices of the enemy. In this good fight I am with the people heartily, sincerely, and with all the energy of my nature. TWEED, HALL, SWEENY and CONNOLLY must be punished, and every dollar of the people's money disgorged and restored. No compromises whatever with robbers and public enemies.

This is my sole platform, and upon it, as heaven is my witness, I mean to fight in the people's ranks until the bitter end.

JAMES O'BRIEN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1871.

Affairs at the City Hall Yesterday.

City Hall affairs were yesterday fully under the influence of the calm that usually follows the storm. Except a few men who were lounging round the City Pay-master's office, in the new Court-house, several of whom held the sinecure positions of Street Improvement Inspectors, and who were anxiously looking for their pay, the Court-house was completely deserted. The clerks of the Controller's office were pursuing their usual avocations, and an occasional visit was made by members of the Investigating Committee to ascertain some fact connected with the accounts, but beyond this the Department was unusually quiet. The Deputy Controller yesterday issued an order to the various departments to send in a list of the various officers and clerks employed in each department, with the amount of their salaries, and a statement of their duties, from which it may be inferred that several gentlemen who now hold easy berths, with no particular work to perform, will find themselves very soon in a different situation altogether. The Mayor, it appears, has had no communication whatever with the Finance Department since the transmission of his letter requesting Mr. CONNOLLY to resign, nor has there been any absolute necessity for any. Mr. HALL was at his office for several hours yesterday, and was more accessible than usual. The string of politicians that usually pay court to him were, however, absent. Among the visitors to the Finance Department were Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS, Mr. A. C. LAWRENCE, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN and Mr. VAN NORT, of the Department of Public Parks. The Investigating Committee held no session yesterday. Various rumors were afloat regarding the Mayor's resignation and the probability of a compromise, for which there was no foundation whatever. The Mayor himself stated that there was no change whatever in the position of affairs, and that none was likely at present.

The Committee of Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy will hold their regular meeting today. It will probably be an important one, as the Committee on Remedies will no doubt present their report, and among other things will recommend that the Election laws and the appointment of inspectors be closely looked into, as there is every reason to believe that a most desperate effort will be made by the Ring, if the members of it hold together so long, to control the coming elections and return their own nominees by foul means, if they cannot by fair. The advisability of calling for the interference of the General Government will also be canvassed, with some other questions of importance. Mr. ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary of the Committee, is preparing a code of by-laws which will soon be submitted for the Committee's consideration. There is very little doubt that the Committee will resolve to sit as a permanent body to look after the interests of the City. Such an organization has long been needed, and the members of the present Committee, comprising as they do our most prominent merchants and bankers, and heaviest tax-payers, are the very men on whom such duty should fall. Active measures to bring the leaders of the Ring to justice, and to recover the money stolen from the City Treasury, are for the present engaging the Committee's attention. Afterward the agents of the Ring, and among them those who profited by the infamous Fire bill to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, will not be forgotten. There is one man in particular, who is always put forward by the Ring whenever any dirty or ruffianly work is to be performed, who a short time ago was a poor lawyer in small practice, and is now the owner of $250,000 worth of real estate, whose case will shortly come before the Committee for action. The Ring leaders know that their game is nearly played out, and are demoralized. They look, however, to the elections and the next Legislature as their only hope. If they can control them, they believe they are safe. If not, they know very well that their time has come, and the Committee, knowing this, too, will use all their efforts to prevent any frauds being perpetrated.

The Department of Parks Calling for Funds—Sperry Dedicines.

The following letter was sent to the Controller yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1871.

To the Controller of the City of New-York:

SIR: On behalf of this Department it becomes my duty to again call your attention to the necessity for furnishing the requisite funds for carrying on the public works and park improvements under our charge. We are already dependent about $260,000 for past expenditures, and our laborers' pay-roll, payable to-morrow, for labor performed during the two weeks ending Saturday last, amounts to near $13,000.

This Department has already made requisitions, pursuant to law, upon the Controller for the purposes indicated in the accompanying statement, and on which there remains unpaid $2,000, which, when received, must be applied by us toward the improvement indicated. Having so frequently made personal applications for funds, which have not been met, please inform us today what we may expect from you in regard to the pay-roll of the laborers due to-morrow.

On behalf of the Department of Public Parks,
HENRY HILTON, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
NO. 235 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1871.

Statement of requisitions made on the Controller of the City of New-York, in accordance with resolutions of the Department of Public Parks, amounts received thereon, and balance due on said requisitions on account of the following works:

1871.	Amount of requisition on account.	Cash received on requisitions.	Balance due.
June 8—Boulevard	$200,000	Aug. 22—$50,000	$150,000
June 8—7th-av	100,000	June 30— 25,000	75,000
July 12—8th-av	100,000	July 19— 50,000	50,000
June 16—Avenue St. Nicholas	100,000	Aug. 12— 25,000	75,000
July 12—Central P	200,000	Aug. 22—100,000	100,000
Aug. 19—City Parks	200,000	.....	200,000
Aug. 17—Manhattanville	100,000	Aug. 12— 25,000	75,000
Aug. 19—10th-av	100,000	.....	100,000
Total	$1,100,000	$175,000	$825,000

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Controller Department Public Parks.

Twelfth Ward Tax-Payers' Association—Indorsing the Times—Co-Operation with the Committee of Seventy.

A meeting of the TAX-payers' and Citizens' Association of the Twelfth Ward was held last night at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth and Third avenues, WM. R. CONWELL, President. A series of resolutions were passed, the substance of which is as follows: The first was a resolution commending the course of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES in the exposé of the frauds in the City Government; second, a resolution to support the TIMES; third, congratulating the people on the *pro tem.* appointment of ANDREW H. GREEN as Controller of the City of New-York; fourth, a proposition to co-operate in every manner possible with the Committee of Seventy in its endeavor to secure an honest administration of affairs, and fifth, in the selection of candidates for office to make their honesty and their ability the *sine qua non* of their candidature.

German Measures to Defeat Tammany.

The German Democratic Ward Committee of the Seventeenth Ward met at the Germania Hall, in AVENUE A, last night. Coroner HERMANN presided, and measures were discussed to insure the election of a representative of the German element to the Senate, and to defeat the election of a representative of Tammany Hall.

Mr. KUESTER proposed the appointment of a Conference Committee to confer with the Committees of the two other Wards of the district, the Eleventh and Thirteenth, and addresses in favor of this plan, with suggestions of some modifications, were delivered by Messrs. MEYER, EICKHOF, HERMANN, Capt. WINKEL, and others, who all urged the importance of preventing the election to the Senate of a tool of Tammany. If the Ring should secure a majority in the next Legislature, it was urged, it was certain that the whitewashing process would be applied to the Ring, and Tammany Hall would again be as powerful as ever before.

Mr. HEINRICH proposed an amendment to Mr. KUESTER's motion, to defer action until after the Democratic State Convention. Mr. MEYER, in arguing the propriety of nominating and electing a German representative to the Senate, mentioned the fact that of 29,000 voters of the Sixth Senatorial District at least 25,000 are Germans. On motion of Mr. MARCUS OTTENBOURG, a resolution was passed to the effect, that under all circumstances a German representative shall be nominated, and action was thereupon taken for a joint meeting of the Ward Committees of the three Wards of the district in reference to this matter.

Who Did the Deed?

From the Golden Age, Sept. 23.

The destruction of the Ring is a victory of the Press. The TIMES, like a battering ram, has beaten down the walls of Tammany Hall. The brave attack which that journal began, and which its Metropolitan contemporaries were slow to join, has resulted in the signal overthrow of the corrupt coterie of plunderers at whom it was aimed. The laurel of this triumph belongs not to a political party, not to the Federal Government, and not even to the people of the City of New-York, but to a newspaper, and so to journalism. We could have wished that the chief trophies of this great battle had fallen to the good fortune of the *Tribune*, but they belong of right to the TIMES.

As journalism, in our view, is the noblest profession possible in a democratic country, we feel proud of the victory which the TIMES has won, and we ask the citizens of this City, whose public Treasury has just been rescued from the hands of the spoilers, to pay the proper tribute of honor which is due to a newspaper that persevered, struck home, to attack and overthrow the Tammany Ring.

The *World* had a fine chance, on the first publication of the frauds in the Controller's office, to utter a Democratic rebuke against the corruptors of its own party. Remembering how the *World* during the last Presidential campaign, had the courage to demand the resignation of HORACE GREELEY as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, we had some hope, a month or two ago, that it would put on the same iron glove once more and strike the Tammany renegades of its own party a blow of equal heroism with the first. But it missed the golden opportunity. It gave up to party what was meant for mankind. It defended the highwaymen because they were Democrats, instead of bringing them to justice because they had robbed the people.

The *Tribune*, during the long campaign, has been too much occupied with abusing the Woman Suffragists to win any glory in the fight against Tammany Hall. Had it buried its brains less with its endless fusillade of small wit against its Radical friends, it might have been spurred to leave the dint of its blade in the fallen crest of the overthrown dynasty.

The TIMES has selected a new lustre on the whole Press. We repeat that the greatest political victory ever achieved in this City—the most brilliant in the method of its accomplishment, and the most beneficent in its results to the public—has been brought about not by the agency of a political party, but of an independent Press. Selected peaks are we accomplained that some of the journals of the City were manifesting too great a reluctance to add their helpful shoulders to the strength of their one much-envied comrade, who, with single hand, was conducting the battle to a victory in which they all count to have had a greater share. But the fact that such a fight could be carried on so single-handed, against so formidable a foe, and to so total a rout, is all the more striking as an illustration of the power of a public journal in a free country. The Press, which was once the fourth, has now become the first estate of the realm.

Eighteenth Ward Democratic Association—Denunciation of Tammany—Ex-Sheriff O'Brien for Senator.

A meeting of the Young Men's Eighteenth Ward Democratic Association (composed of friends of Ex-Sheriff JAMES O'BRIEN) took place last night at Washington Hall, First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. An assemblage of over 200 persons chiefly the representatives of the honest and hard-fisted sons of toil in the Democratic ranks, filled the hall.

Several speakers addressed the meeting, Capt. JAMES LENNY dwelt at great length upon the crimes of Tammany, and said that it had become a necessity for honest Democrats to hasten its downfall to save their party from ruin. He said that he wanted men in office who were honest, and who represented his ideas. He did not want a thief to represent him, and he was sure that no honest Democratic working man did. It was useless for any one to say in defense of Democracy that Pay-master HODGE had stolen hundreds of thousands, when INGERSOLL, GARVEY and others had been fraudulently paid millions. "We must first," said the speaker, "clean our own house before we attack others." Reform, he said, would not come from the efforts of any one man or small body of men; it was only to be accomplished by the individual effort of all united in the same cause. He wanted to see this reform accomplished by the working men, by whom it was to be made enduring, and by the Democratic working men, whose duty it is to wipe out the foul stain upon the party all over the nation, made by the corruption in this City. The speaker then eulogized Mr. O'BRIEN as the friend and candidate of the Democratic working man. When Sheriff he had handled millions of the people's money, but no taint of dishonesty appropriating a dollar to his own use attached to him. Mr. LEDDY was frequently interrupted with applause during his remarks, and especially when he spoke in condemnation of the Tammany Ring or allusion to Mr. O'BRIEN. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Mr. O'BRIEN.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gala Day at the Capital—Present from Emperor William—Progress of the Naval Reform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The programme of the celebration by the colored people of the hundred days' proclamation is announced, and the indications are that it will be an extensive affair. Besides the organizations of this District, there will be present and participating, organizations from Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, and the counties of Virginia and Maryland near this city. On the same day we are to have a visit from the Knights Templar now at Baltimore. On the whole, next Friday is likely to be the liveliest day we have had here since the carnival. There has been an unusual number of strangers in the city for two or three days past.

Baron SCHLOZER, the new German Minister, has informed the Presidents of one of the Schnetzenverein here that Emperor WILLIAM has sent them a present of six stands of Chassepot rifles, which have already left Berlin.

CATHOLIC REFORMATORY MEASURES.

The new reform movement in this city has aroused the attention of some of the Catholic clergymen, who are starting an enterprise of their own for the reform of abandoned women. Steps have been taken to establish in Washington a branch of the Catholic institution called the House of the Good Shepherd. These homes of the fallen have been productive of great good in other cities, and there will be a good opportunity to test the efficiency of them side by side with public meetings and essays by ladies of the Woman's Club. There is work enough for both.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE.

A Second Lieutenant of the Regular Army Sentenced to Imprisonment and Disgrace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Second Lieut. DARWIN G. FENNO, of the Seventeenth Infantry, recently tried by Court-martial at St. Paul on a charge of embezzlement of the public funds, and betting while intrusted with the public funds, was found guilty, sentenced to be cashiered, to refund $1,500, and to suffer five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The proceedings were forwarded to this city, and were approved. The penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., has been designated as FENNO's place of confinement.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen slightly in Nebraska and the North-west. The high pressure in Wisconsin is probably now central on Lake Huron. The lowest barometer is along the Georgia coast. The pressure has risen very generally east of the Mississippi, with a decided fall in the temperature, except on the upper lakes. Fresh north-easterly winds prevail on the lakes, and northerly winds, increasing to brisk, on the coast, and extending north-east from South Carolina. Cloudy and clearing weather extends from the lower lakes to South Carolina and the Atlantic coast, and clear weather with northerly winds from Wisconsin to Georgia and westward.

PROBABILITIES.

North-easterly winds, without further fall in the temperature, will probably continue from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. Northerly winds, with falling temperature, for Thursday morning will continue along the Atlantic coast. Clear weather is probable for Thursday very generally east of the Mississippi River, with falling barometer and rising temperature in the north-west.

Convocation of the Knights Templar—Proceedings of Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—The grand conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States convened at the Masonic Temple at 1 o'clock this morning. Sir WILLIAM SEWELL GARDNER, Most Eminent Grand Master, delivered the triennial address, giving a detailed history of Knights Templarism for the past three years. The address occupied nearly two hours in delivery. Reports were then made by the several officers, and the entire session was consumed in official business.

The Grand Commandery of Maryland gave a musical reception at Masonic Temple to the visiting Knights to-night, the programme consisting of a promenade concert and supper. At Barnum's Hotel the members of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite gave a banquet to the members of the Supreme Council for the Northern States.

A Massachusetts Railroad Company Indicted for Manslaughter.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The preliminary examination of HENRY O. WHEELER, conductor, on the Old Colony Railroad, for manslaughter, took place today. The accusation resulted from a Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. BUTTERWORTH, wife of the agent stationed at Tiverton, who was killed Sept. 4, while leaving the cars at that station, and as the verdict alleged from criminal carelessness of the defendant. No defense was made and the case goes to the Grand Jury, the defendant giving bail in $5,000.

Great Fire at Virginia City, Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The loss the by fire in Virginia City, Nevada, will probably reach $750,000. The insurances amount to $300,000. Four entire blocks in the centre of the business part of the city were burned over. The fire originated from a defective smoke-stack of a planing-mill. The principal losers are: LILLIE & Co., boots and shoes, loss $50,000, insurance $15,000; Philadelphia Brewery and PEASLEE's cigar store, loss $15,000; Tahoe House, $25,000; LYMAN, dry goods, loss $30,000, insurance $20,000; HOBART's residence, $10,000; GILBERT's, $5,000; RAYBOULD, $5,000. A high wind spread the flames rapidly, and the efforts of the firemen were unavailing for a long time. Many firemen were injured by falling walls, or scorched by the flames, but no one killed outright.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President GRANT left Cincinnati yesterday to visit Clermont County.

PATTI-ROSA was received in Boston with great enthusiasm last night.

There was a fall of snow yesterday afternoon on Mount Washington.

Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, is quite ill with fever.

There were three deaths from yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD will leave England this week for home.

The steamer *City of Montreal*, of the Inman line, was launched at Glasgow yesterday.

The Asiatic cholera has appeared at Constantinople and Smyrna.

The steam-boat men held a large meeting at Cincinnati yesterday in regard to the amendments to the new Steam-boat law.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of New-York held its session at Binghamton yesterday.

The California State Agricultural Fair is progressing at Sacramento. The chief interest centres in the horse races.

EPHRAIM COLE, Jr., was killed on Tuesday by the explosion of a boiler in a barn, near Woodsboro, N. J.

Gen. SHERIDAN, with a party of invited friends, left Ottawa yesterday for a buffalo hunt on the Western plains.

Secretary DELANO returned to Mount Vernon, Ohio, yesterday, called thither by the death of his brother-in-law, HARVEY LAMBERT.

The steam-ship *Weser*, which has sailed from Southampton for New-York, takes $21,000 in specie.

The disarmament of the French National Guards of the Departments of the Rhone and Loire is completed.

The health of Queen VICTORIA has not been improved by her residence in the Highlands.

President THIERS has been secured through a stipulation from the Austrian Cabinet that nothing was done as Gastein hostile to France.

The trial of M. ROCHEFORT is now in progress before the Court-martial at Versailles. The accused is making a vigorous defense.

The terms of the striking engineers at Brussels have been accepted by three of the employing firms.

A full Kuklux Investigating Committee was yesterday at Washington, but adjourned until today to await the report of the Subcommittee.

The trial of MICHAEL KEARNS, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., for killing two men at Scranton during the strike, is now before the Court, and will occupy several days.

The Yale NEWS on Tuesday voted to solicit their University crew hereafter from the whole University, and urge a similar action on the part of Harvard.

A safe in the counting-room of the Harris Manufacturing Company, in Phenix Village, R. I., was blown open with gunpowder Tuesday night, and robbed of its contents, chiefly papers.

J. S. WEBB, Principal of Gorham Academy and the Superviser of Schools for Cumberland County, Maine, has been passing worthless checks on a number of merchants of Portland.

The bank of a sewer in Indianapolis, Ind., caved in yesterday, burying fifteen laborers under it. At last accounts only two had been taken out alive.

The appeals of the convicted Communists at Versailles, from the sentences imposed by the Courts-martial will be heard on Thursday of this week.

The plan adopted for the military defense of France, includes the fortification of Chalons-sur-Marne and the erection of a quadrilateral of detached forts around Maubeuge and Charleville.

The last rail on the European and North American Railway, between Bangor and St. John, uniting by rail the United States and the maritime provinces of Canada, was laid yesterday at noon.

A shooting affray occurred on Saturday at Shawneetown, Ark., between Dr. CHARLEY MCGAVOCK and Mr. TEABOUT, both well-known planters, resulting in the mortal wounding of both.

President THIERS has made a demand upon the Government of Mexico, for better guarantees that it will keep the faith of treaties before he will consent to the resumption of diplomatic relations with that Republic.

The difficulty in furnishing stone for the new Capitol at Albany, under the contract made a short time since, has been removed by Hon. JARVIS LORD taking hold of the matter, he being a member of the company making the contract.

In the four-oared race, yesterday, at Quebec, five Quebec and the Ironsforts crews started, the Ironsforts crew winning by two minutes. In the single-scull race, KELLEY came in first, CHAMBERS second, and PERCY third.

The murderer of SWEET, of Portland, Me., proves to be SIMON LOVETT, a fish-dealer, who was arrested yesterday at his father's residence. He admits striking SWEET, and says they had been gambling.

No Trotting at Fleetwood Park Yesterday—Postponement of the Meeting.

The third day's racing at the Fleetwood Park meeting was to have taken place yesterday, but the Association thought fit to postpone it, alleging that the track was not in good order. No notice of the postponement was given in the City, and many people went out to Fleetwood, both by road and rail. The special train took out a great number, who naturally imagined that, as the weather was fine, the trotting would take place. On arriving at the track, however, they were told otherwise, much to their annoyance and disgust. The track was in fine order yesterday. In order to give those who were present a little recreation, an impromptu match was got up between R. JOHNSON's gr. m. *Stella* and J. CASEY's b. g. *Hickey*, for a nominal stake. *Hickey* won in three heats. Time—2:50's, 2:49's, and 2:47.

POOLS ON TO-DAY'S TROTTING.

Pools were sold, last evening, at the Jockey Club Restaurant, No. 7,187 Broadway, as the following table:

THREE-MINUTE PURSE.

Castle Roy	60	65	100	120	150
The Field	35	35	35	40	35

2:27 PURSE.

Judge Fullerton	100	110	120	140	115
Thomas Jefferson	50	50	60	75	100
Bradley	15	15	10	25	10

Harlem Yacht Club Regatta.

The Fall regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club, yesterday, was a very successful one. The following yachts were entered: The *Corvis Forier*, owned by Judge FORTIER; the *General Tweed*, Wm. H. KIPP, Esq.; the *Thomas Jefferson*, Mr. JACOB VARIAN; the *Vivid*, Vice-Commodore CLARK; the *Defiance*, Commodore BRINCKERHOFF; the *Mary Emma*, owned by the same gentleman; the *Sophia Emma*, Gen. VARIAN; the *Mary Campbell*, Mr. MORRIS CAMPBELL; and *Jessie Jay*, JOHN LOCKWOOD.

In the first class, consisting of the first five named, the *Jefferson* received an allowance of 12 minutes; in the second class, the *Tweed* was allowed 1 minute and 30 seconds; in the third, the *Mary Campbell* had 6 minutes 30 seconds, the *Sophia Emma* 4 minutes 30 seconds, and the *Mary Emma* 4 minutes 30 seconds. The Regatta Committee, Messrs. OSGOOD PATTON, ELIJAH V. GARDNER and WILLIAM KYLE also acted as judges of the race. The course marked out was from the middle ground, off the mouth of the Bronx Kills, to the can buoy, back to College Point, from there to Throg's Point buoy, and back again over the same course to the starting-point. At the word being, the *Corvis Forier* had the lead, with the *Vivid* only 2 minutes 15 seconds behind. The two raced pretty evenly to College Point, without materially changing the interval. The following is the time in which the yachts came home:

FIRST CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.
Corvis Forier	4	55	30
Joseph Jefferson	5	1	45

SECOND CLASS.

Vivid	4	30	30
General Tweed	5	5	6

THIRD CLASS.

Defiance	5	7	3
Mary Emma	5	17	20
Sophia Emma	5	19	45
Mary Campbell	5	17	10

FOURTH CLASS.

Jessie Jay	Time not taken

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

The English Press on the New-York City Government.

Enthusiastic Celebration in Rome of the Anniversary of Italian Unity.

Movements of the Kings of Spain, Italy and Greece.

Difficulties in the Settlement of the Franco-German Pe

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE NEW EMPIRE.

Celebration of Sedan Anniversaries—The Interview at Gastein—Rival Generals—Foreign Ambassadors to South Germany—Bavaria's Position—A German State—Treasure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871.

The anniversary of Sedan is a day of rejoicing throughout the German Empire. During the last month we have once more come through the battles of last year in festive celebrations, the ceremonies being restricted mostly to official and military assemblies, dinners, suppers, illuminations and merry-makings in restaurants and "knaipes," addresses from the pulpit and commemorative articles in the daily papers, which conscientiously call to mind every day the achievements of the corresponding dates twelve months ago. The telegraph wires have also been taken into requisition for congratulatory messages passing between His Majesty and the various victorious Generals. A more demonstrative celebration was adopted for this day, the anniversary of Sedan, a victory that—as our papers say—no future struggle will surpass. The Emperor was requested to lend his authority to the celebration, but has declined to prescribe any rejoicings, though he gave them his full sanction, expressing a wish that they might be held, not only this once, but annually and regularly by the spontaneous arrangement of the people. The public character of the celebration will therefore be retaining, but every officer's corps throughout the Empire keeps the day, and a great number of "Zweikaiser," or festive dinners,—the popular form of manifesting joy,—are announced in honor of the victory of Sedan.

THE INTERVIEW AT GASTEIN.

Otherwise, we profess to think more of peace than of war, especially since the announcement of a "peace league" to be concluded between Germany, Austria and Italy, as a result of the conferences of Gastein. Our official papers, *Cross Gazette, Provincial Correspondens* and *Correspondence de Berlin*, are very communicative on this subject, and expatiate at great length on the newest version of the Gastein programme. It would be useless to say more on this point just at present, for only very little is really known; official personages are extremely reticent, and their organs most contradictory in their statements. The *Cross Gazette* says that it had been intended to present summaries of the diplomatic transactions to the various Courts, but that on second thought the contracting Powers have decided only to give peaceable explanations by their diplomatic agents to such neighbors as feel themselves threatened by disquieting measures. That is a pleasure to come for the diplomatists at present they have little or no positive information. An influential diplomatist in Vienna was questioned as to the purport of the meeting of a few days ago. "All that I know," answered he, "is that it has rained at Gastein the day before yesterday; but that I know on good authority." My coachman told me so, and he has a brother at Gastein." Hints are dropped by the official papers that Russia is being drawn into the alliance, the aim of which is the constitution of a kind of millennium, viz.: a treaty of three, four or more Powers against any breaker of the general peace. Even our patriotic Professors join at this idea. Prussia, Austria and Italy represent indeed that "third throne Europe" by which Prince BISMARCK has announced that he can and will prevent future wars, but he gets credit for this step only as a defensive measure in the interests of his own country, and not in that of the world at large. Indeed, his resorting to so virtuous and uninterested a pretext, rather serves to make the public suspicious. The Liberal Press turns the official reports to good account by applying them to the coming army estimates, for which the public is being prepared by military and semi-military papers enlarging on the necessity of a greater outlay. If peace is so certain, they argue, let us by all means reduce the army expenditure. We shall not believe a word of it until M. VON ROON comes before us with reduced estimates. It had been proposed to vote a lump sum for the whole army instead of 225 thalers per head as hitherto, which would have eased the tax-payer a little, but the welcome proposal is now authoritatively retracted, and the prospect is even held out of an increased rate. The general public and Press do not believe in Russian friendship, and even such almost semi-official papers as the Post make sport of the promising assurances of their ministerial contemporaries. The announcement of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S projected meeting with M. THIERS at Hotel Beauvisage, in Ouchy—a place annually frequented by the Princes—though not officially confirmed, hardly tallies with the favorable view taken by the latter German opinion as at the present moment decidedly opposed to Russia. The illfeeling has been heightened by the recent promulgation of a ukase, depriving German colonists in Russia of some paltry privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed. Another ukase applying to Russian schools, and pleasing the German language before French in the list of subjects of instruction, has not counter-balanced this illeffect, being really not a mark of friendliness, but of advancing education. The Germans found their French very useful last year, but they had not learnt it from friendly motives.

RIVAL GENERALS.

The controversy about Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL'S merits and title to public gratitude, which has been dividing the population, military and civilian, for the last weeks, has progressed to a new phase by Gen. VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN'S entering the list against his ancient rival. The dispute threatens thus to assume serious dimensions and to bring on, possibly, grave consequences. MANTEUFFEL, is as much idolized in the army and by the public as FALCKENSTEIN was hated before he made himself so disagreeable as Military Governor in the northern provinces. MANTEUFFEL represents the old feudal aristocracy and nepotism, and his rise is attributed generally to family interest and intrigues. FALCKENSTEIN is more of a self-made man. He entered the army so poor that to eke out his subsistence he found himself compelled to paint, or write, or something. However unamiable he may make himself at times, his ability is not doubted, and general indignation was evinced when he was superseded by his subordinate, Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL, in 1866, after his unfortunate encounter with the Hanoverians, at Langensalza. MANTEUFFEL has made some mistakes in the late campaign, adding thereby to his former unpopularity, and some letters in the Frankfort *Gazette*, written by a military man, evidently well conversant with his profession, criticises severely the General's movements, producing general applause and assent, speedily followed, as they were, by a number of other equally unfavorable comments from other persons. These attacks provoked a vindication by what Gen. VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN calls an "inspired," and accuses of being a "hired pen." The article of great length first appeared in the Augsburg *Gazette*, and was reprinted by the *Cross Gazette*. FALCKENSTEIN replies to several charges as entirely false, referring to his supposed unfriendly bearing to MANTEUFFEL as his subordinate, and his conduct of the campaign on the main. MANTEUFFEL'S advocate asserted that FALCKENSTEIN, in order to prevent his rival's distinguishing himself, had kept him studiously from collision with the enemy, a grave charge, which the other refutes by showing that MANTEUFFEL actually did come into collision with the foe on several occasions. MANTEUFFEL has not yet replied, but every one is eager for the further progress of the quarrel.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS TO SOUTH GERMANY.

The appointment of new ambassadors or diplomatic agents to the South German Courts, gives great umbrage to the Prussian Government; the measure is resented most in the case of France, being interpreted as a step of actual hostility, and an attempt at reviving the former policy of internal interference. England and Russia likewise come in for their share of blame, but their appointments are accepted as acts of courtesy, not to the Courts, but to their own Princesses married to Princes of the royal and ducal houses. The heart of the North Germans being set on entire unity, it was expected that all foreign representation should be discontinued; the Northern Government can, however, hardly openly interfere, and the Southern Courts can little refuse to accept representatives of friendly powers. M. DE GABRIAC'S stay in Berlin appears rather doubtful at present, as later rumors are current of his imminent recall, with what truth or untruth remains to be seen. The Imperial crest has at length disappeared from the French embassy hotel, and the manner in which it was not removed, but concealed, has occasioned considerable amusement among the Berliners. A stop plate has been simply placed in front of the Imperial N, as if a return of Emperor NAPOLEON were confidently looked forward to, and the Ambassador wished to keep the Imperial badge ready for immediate use. The entire unification of Germany meets with more obstacles than the appointment of foreign representatives.

BAVARIA'S POSITION.

Bavaria appears to remain refractory. The news of its Government's decision to leave the German Parliament to determine whether and how far the North-German military system of conscription was to be carried out in the Southern Kingdom, was received as a favorable symptom of unfeasible concessions. However, immediately after it was announced that the unification of the armies had no chance of being adopted in the South. The *Weser-Zeitung* now confirms this report on good authority. Instead of one army, as expected and proposed, there are to be two, viz.: one German and one Bavarian. In order to assimilate the latter to the former it was recently announced that of the ten battalions of rifles, eight, or least seven, would be converted into infantry battalions, the Northern Army only allowing one rifle battalion to each corps. The cuirassiers were to be turned into Uhlans, and the chevau-legers into dragoons. All these changes are now sometreadiest, the reason being that they would remove all peculiarities which form the pride of the Bavarian Army. The same applies to the reported changes of uniforms. The concessions made by Bavaria to the ally thus reduces themselves to the adoption of the brigade and regimental system of the Northern military nomenclature, of the same bugle signals, and of the Prussian education for officers. Both rifle and artillery pieces remain entirely different, the artillery organization decidedly so, and even the cavalry organization will be still conducted on the old system. Above all, King LOUIS insists on retaining the command of his army in his own hands, except in time of war, and refuses to allow any Prussian interference. I need hardly add that this decision gains him few friends in the North, where complete assimilation, even in outward appearance, is as anxiously aimed at as he jealously opposes it.

A GERMAN STATE TREASURE.

The *Cross Gazette* announces the decision of Government to establish a German State Treasure, very shortly, in the place of the Prussian State Treasure, which is to be abolished. It was originally proposed to postpone the step until the full payment of the French indemnity, but the Minister of Finance, M. CAMPHAUSEN, appears to have changed his mind in order to make good his promises offered at his accession to office, to remodel the Prussian financial system. Every surplus in the Prussian exchequer hitherto went to the State Treasure, which was under the exclusive management of the Crown, its ostensible object being to provide against an unexpected war. The Treasure being abolished, the surpluses will become amenable to public appropriations—a most acceptable change to the tax-payer. The amount now in the State Treasure is to be employed for the reduction of the funded debt.

CRIMES OF THE RING.

Fresh Foreign Critiques on the Cause of the People and the Course of the Times.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 9.

A special telegram from our New-York correspondent, which we were enabled to give in part of our impression yesterday, and which we republish this morning, brings us important news. Respectability, education and the conscience of the NEW-YORK TIMES seem to have accomplished something in the way of exposing and checking the municipal frauds in the Empire City. We have already described the manner in which the great triumvirate of New-York City, OCTAVIUS TWEED, MAKE ASTORY SWEENY and LEFIDUS CONNOLLY, contrived to divide among them the spoils of their career of conquering robbery. Several months ago the attention of the educated people of the City was suddenly and sharply aroused to the doings of the Ring by the attempts of the latter body to obtain a new charter which should place the educational system of the City, as well as its finances, under Tammany's absolute control. A public meeting was held at Cooper Institute, the great rendezvous of all popular demonstrations in New-York, which was followed by some of the most influential merchants in the City, and by men of such distinction as the eloquent advocate, WM. M. EVARTS, lately Attorney-General of the United States, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the celebrated pulpit orator, and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, the Unitarian divine, well known to all who followed the history of the civil war for his services in the Sanitary Commission. This meeting was called to protest against the ascendency of the Ring, and to initiate a public movement for its overthrow. But the Ring is ever vigilant, and is liberal of money. New-York merchants and divines are much engrossed in their own pursuits, and a crusade against the Tweed Ring, as he is called, would be a laborious and costly proceeding. For the hour Mr. TWEED triumphed. The papers were filled soon after with a shocking scandal about the manner in which a certain Republican member of the Legislature at Albany was bought over by a huge bribe to lend the value of a needful vote to the proportion of Mr. TWEED'S majority. The money had to be refunded to the wronged owner—perhaps stronger than ever; and the agitation against him had apparently gone to sleep. Suddenly disclosures made through the agency of the NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper of great respectability, gave a new impetus and a new basis to the agitation. That journal obtained somehow the possession of the private accounts of the Ring, and gave them to the world. Our New-York correspondent has already told our readers, in a concise and startling description, the general effect of these revelations. To any reasonable mind they were evidence of systematic and gigantic fraude, of the plunder of the City revenues to the pecuniary partizans and to enrich personal friends and colleagues. A choice, therefore, seemed to open for assailing the Ring with weapons more effective than even the polished rapier of Mr. EVARTS' eloquence, or the powerful bludgeon of Mr. BEECHER'S invective. Another great public meeting was held, and instant action was resolved upon. A committee was appointed, and we learn by the telegraphic dispatch from our correspondent that a bold movement has already been accomplished. Judging, then, from the brief dispatch just received, we are satisfied that a very important advance toward the purification of the New-York Municipality has already been made. But the effect of this step will probably for the present prove beneficial rather in a moral sense than any other. It will prove that there is an organization of honest and able men in New-York who are resolved to make a fight for the cause of civic virtue and decency, and for the just appropriation of the money of the tax-payers. When such men as those who have this movement in hand begin such a struggle in good earnest, they are likely to throw away the scabbard of the drawn sword; or, in American phrase, to "put the thing through." Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY will doubtless be quite ready to grant the tax-payers out of the tax-payers' own money.

CHINA.

Rescue of British Subjects from the Coreans—Other Captives to be Sought Out.

The correspondent of the North China *Daily News*, at Chefoo, writing under date of July 12, says: "The *Kingfisher* returned yesterday from the Sir James Hall group, off the west central coast of Corea. The prompt action of Her Majesty's Consul in the rescue of British subjects, seized by Coreans, has been crowned with perfect success, and the English flag has won a new prestige. Mr. MAYERS brought back with him Mr. STANTON and Mr. CAMPBELL, and a considerable amount of property saved from the wreck. Upon landing, they were told these two foreigners would be produced from ten miles in the interior, where they were; and at last some forty bullock wagons were seen coming over the hill, loaded with property saved from the wreck. The English party were requested to take what they wanted, for the Coreans would burn the rest; what they thought not worth while to bring away was accordingly burned, before their eyes, upon the shore. The wreck had already been burned by order of the Government at the capital, so far as they knew how to burn her. Their two prisoners, Messrs. CAMPBELL and STANTON, were allowed three bushels of rice, &c., per day, and, though restrained in liberty, not otherwise harshly treated. They learned that a foreign vessel had arrived and that her crew would be given up the day the news reached. It was quite possible that Consul MAYERS' promptness led to the rescue of his countrymen before orders had been received from Seoul respecting their fate. It is four days' journey to Seoul and back, and Mr. MAYERS had reached the shore about twenty-four hours after the steamer had reported. Under these probable circumstances it was unfair to suppose to say that like dispatch and consequent success has rarely been seen in China, and we hope that Mr. MAYERS and all concerned may get some small fraction of the credit they deserve. The fate of the third European, a German subject, is uncertain. It seems rather probable that either he was killed by Coreans while still aboard the Chinese junk, or that his own Chinese crew made away with him while he was trying to prevent their running away from Corea. This is a matter into which fuller inquiry should be made. It is to be hoped that inquiry will now be directed to the rescue, if alive, of the two subjects, of whom no certain intelligence has been received since the sailing of the *General Sherman* for Corea in August, 1866. Stories were circulated not long ago that Mr. THOMAS was still detained alive; and the good success of the recent effort should cause a fresh attempt to be directed to the rescue, if alive, or to inquire into the circumstances of his death, if he met, as has been feared, a violent death. Such intelligence can, with propriety, be demanded of the Corean Central Government; and any one of twenty of the British light draft gun-boats in Odessa waters is in every way fitted to enter the Pia-yang River to the spot where the ship met her fate, and inquire, by word of mouth from the peasantry on the immediate scene of the outrage, into the circumstances of her passengers' destruction. The warning of the wreck of the *Chusan* by the orders of the Corean Government only further exhibits the extent to which the Government is at the mercy of the question again arises whether western nations have any rights of property in their stranded merchant ships which may be blown on the Corean coast. Corea is now the only coast where stranded English ships are without effectual recourse. We hope the favorable weather may be improved to look up the fate of the British barque of the *Kingdom* is still in the mind of the Coreans, and while the temperate conduct of the Coreans in the last case still holds."

JAPAN.

The American Minister in Audience With the Mikado—Negotiation of a Treaty With Hawaii.

TOKOHAMA (Aug. 21) *Correspondence Sacramento Daily Union.*

For many years past the Government of Hawaii has vainly endeavored to obtain a treaty with Japan. Our late Minister, VAN VALKENBURGH, was selected by the King to act as the diplomatic representative of Hawaii, and although he promptly accepted, nothing came of his drowsy efforts; and then the British Envoy accepted the trust with cries of "hear, hear!" &c., from the Press, and again was the Tenno made aware of the desire of the Sandwich Islands to establish commercial relations with his subjects. Sir HUBERT PARKES met with no better success than his bosom friend and colleague. VAN VALKENBURGH, and again did Hawaii remain without credence at Court. During all of this time Mr. VAN BRED, an esteemed American resident of this city and an earnest friend of the Hawaiians, had been using his best endeavors to secure the ratification of a treaty, but all of no avail until now. By last steamer arrived a commission from the King of Hawaii empowering the American Envoy Extraordinary CHARLES DE LONG, and Minister Plenipotentiary to conclude a treaty. The commission arrived by United States mail of July 25; a notification was served on the 1st instant; an audience was appointed and held with the Mikado on the 14th, and the treaty signed and formally ratified on the 19th—in all, a period of less than a month was occupied in accomplishing an object which representatives of four years had failed to accomplish after years of misdirected endeavor. The audience was held at the Castle, and Iwasano's as there were no citizens of Hawaii in Japan eligible for a suite, DELONG selected as his attendants several American naval officers who were present in full uniform, and, as Acting Secretary of Legation, a son of Admiral LONGSTALLOW, who is en route around the world. The audience was had at 12 M., and all of the customary forms were observed, as at the first audience of DELONG, as Minister Resident of the United States of America, at which your correspondent had the honor of being present. The reception of the party was unusually kind, as the brief speeches here with you will observe. The Mikado paid the Envoy a marked compliment.

SPEECH OF MINISTER DE LONG.

"YOUR MAJESTY: His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, graciously sought for the establishment of treaty relations between that Kingdom and the Empire of Japan. To accomplish that purpose his Majesty has conferred the distinguished honor upon me of commissioning me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Kingdom of Hawaii, near your Majesty's Government, and fully authorizing me to meet such commissioners to be appointed by your Majesty, to negotiate, conclude and execute a treaty of amity and commerce; at the same time charging me with the delivery of his Majesty's royal letter, which I now, in fulfillment of that high trust, deliver into your Majesty's own safe keeping. As further directed, I also beg leave to assure your Majesty of his Majesty's sincere wishes for the prosperity of your Majesty's reign. It is most fortunate circumstance that two countries whose shores are washed by the same sea; between whom already much communication has passed, and much more must ensue, should be allied by treaty; and I beg your Majesty to accept this offer and enter into treaty relations with your Majesty's royal brother. Such Commissioners having already been selected for that purpose, and notified to me, it affords me the greatest pleasure to execute this trust, thus joining two sovereigns and their realms in so desirable a union, which is my prayer may prove of the greatest mutual benefits, and be as lasting as time."

REPLY OF THE TENNO.

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to receive the royal letter from His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in which it is stated that His Majesty is desirous of entering into relations of amity and commerce with our Empire; and that for this purpose His Majesty has commissioned you Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near our Government, with full power in the premises to negotiate, execute and conclude a treaty of amity and commerce. Accepting with pleasure the offer of His Majesty, and being desirous of entering into such relations, we have nominated and appointed our High Commission, fully authorized and empowered to negotiate, execute and conclude such treaty in conjunction with yourself. We entertain no doubt, from our knowledge of your ability and diligence, of which we are well informed, that this purpose will be happily consummated. We have this opportunity to express for His Majesty our sincere wishes for the continuance of His Majesty's health and the prosperity of His Majesty's reign, and we hope faithfully that the friendship now existing between us may be everlasting."

During the audience the Mikado inquired of his Prime Minister if the attendants of the Minister were Hawaiian subjects, and was answered they were, for one representation only. The ratification of this treaty is pregnant with beneficial results to Hawaii, as it secures them a near and quick market for sugar, &c., and a poms from which a large amount of cheap labor will be procured by means of a liberal colonization scheme now being agitated. After the audience the Minister and E. M. VAN BRED hoisted in hoisting the Hawaiian flag at head-quarters, with appropriate ceremonials.

PERU.

Public Executions at Ayacucho and Piura.

From the Callao Lima Gazette, Aug. 12.

Public executions, fortunately, are not of frequent occurrence in this country. It is, however, our painful duty to notice the shooting of three culprits in different parts of the Republic by order of the law—one at Ayacucho and two at Piura. At Ayacucho, JUAN GUTIERREZ, the assassin of MARTIN DAVILA and his son ELIAS, was executed at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 19th of July, in the plaza in the District of the Magdalena, of this city, about eight squares distant from the principal plaza. By order of the first Court, confirmed by the two higher Courts, it was arranged that the execution should take place in the principal plaza; but the Prefecture ordered otherwise. For this act public opinion has severely censured the Prefect, who has no authority whatever to reverse a judicial sentence. The criminal suffered remarkably during the long passage from the chapel in the Plaza Mayor to that of the Magdalena, appearing from the heat of the weather. He repeatedly cried in a loud voice "Water," "Water," "Water." The mother of the culprit accompanied her son the whole distance of the eight mortal squares. Gutierrez, who during his protracted agony drank drop by drop until the very verge of desperation, passed from this life to the next, receiving thirteen musket shots. This solemn spectacle was witnessed by an immense concourse of persons. Great efforts were made to save the life of GUTIERREZ, but without effect. Of the sixteen judges who tried the case, twelve were in favor of the penalty of death, and four for fifteen years' confinement in the Penitentiary. At Piura, on the morning of July 21, RICARDO CAYERO and SERAFIN TORRES, the two men who, about a year ago, were guilty of the murder of Don FELIPE PIZARRO, MIGUEL RIVERO and MANUEL CARRANCO, were publicly executed in front of the Pantheon in this city. The criminals were both natives of Ecuador, and had scarcely attained their twenty-first year. The execution took place in the presence of an immense multitude. One of the men, when the officers were about to bandage his eyes, said: "Do not bandage my eyes." The musketeers were then discharged, and the wretched young man were launched into eternity.

CURRENT NOTES.

There is a man now living in Ohio whose father was forty-six years old.

Fifty-one whaling vessels are now fitting out at New Bedford, Mass.

A Vermont man is lounging for the close of his twenty-seventh consecutive term as a Grand Juryman. He thinks the job is a hard one for him.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences has just received in good condition from Germany a valuable museum of the birds of Europe. There are 629 specimens.

Gov. STEWART, of Vermont, is receiving the congratulations of his friends, regardless of party, two diminutive members having been added to his family on Sunday morning last.

Texas papers report that the United States army officer having them in his possession has refused to deliver up to the State judicial authorities the two Indian Chiefs captured by Gen. SHERMAN.

Citizens of New-Orleans say the Summer just closed has been the most tedious ever experienced there, the heat being prolonged and unprecedented. The health of the city has been good, notwithstanding.

The New-Orleans *Bee* makes the surprising statement that among the Sisters of Charity now in that city are a sister of EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, and a cousin of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

A Montreal boatman believes that he has caught a veritable sea-serpent, nine feet long, with neither fins nor feet, and having scales and a flat head, like an alligator's, with deep sunken eyes.

An entire family in Philadelphia became ill on Monday evening of last week, after eating what were supposed to be mushrooms, and a young lady, Miss CAROLINE HERD, of Chicago, who was their guest, died on Thursday, after suffering great pain.

A boy who was proved to have thrown a stone through the window of a railroad-car, while the train was moving at full speed, has been discharged by Judge WHITE, of Boston, with a reprimand merely, on the ground that he was not old enough to realize what he was doing. The boy is eleven years of age.

A Boston speculator, who recently bought a large lot of unimproved land, proceeded to erect a block of six houses on the wrong corner. The blunder was not discovered until the brick had been piled to the third story, when the owner demanded a double price. The houses are coming down.

The Board of Trade of Detroit, Mich., has again formally expressed its approval of the Niagara ship canal project, and of the proposed Convention, to be called by the Governors of the Western States, to discuss the best means of securing a Government appropriation for its construction.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its fifth annual reunion in Detroit on the 15th and 16th of November next. Gen. ROSECRANS is President of the Society, and he has appointed Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. J. G. PARKHURST, and Capt. H. M. DUFFIELD a local committee to make suitable preparations for the meeting.

A man who has a claim for $2,063 against the City of New-Orleans recently failed in an attempt to compel payment by mandamus from a District Court, and in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of a Justice, filed 18 his office 2,063 suits for $1 each. Should he be allowed to do this and win his suit, the city cannot appeal to the Supreme Court.

Harrisburg, Ohio, has a present sensation in a daily shower of stones, cast by invisible hands at a dwelling within its limits. They are asserted to be of all shapes and sizes, kinds and quality, from a half ounce up to five and a quarter pounds. Some of them are nearly ice cold, and some so hot they could scarcely be handled. Some were wet and some were dry.

The Key West *Dispatch* is loose over the announcement in the census tables that there are but two Indians in Florida. It says if that was the case when the census was taken, the Seminoles have amazingly increased within a year, for, if its information is correct, forty or more grown men and women of that tribe were in and around the stranded steam-ship *Mississippi* alone a week ago.

Mrs. CYNTHIA JONES, wife of a Justice of the Peace, in Kingston, Luzerne County, Penn., died a few days ago, after living as a recluse for more than thirty years. Her child died in 1840, and morbid grief at her loss caused her to avoid her friends. Since that time she had been but three times out of her house, until 1865, when a freshet swept through the valley, and she was removed and carried across the street to a higher level. For the last eighteen years, with this exception, she has not crossed the threshold.

WILLIAM O'RILEY, a young man of twenty-one years, while descending by a rope from the steeple of a new church in Syracuse, on which he was at work, on Saturday afternoon, lost his hold. Falling ten or twelve feet, he struck a board lying crosswise the tower, which broke in two; then down he went to the ground, some sixty feet. He struck upon a coil of rope, and was picked up senseless. It was subsequently ascertained that there were no bones broken, nor any material external injuries. He was suffering severely at evening, but the only danger apprehended was internal injuries that may yet develop.

Friends of Mr. A. C. VAN EPPS, of the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton, request a suspension of judgment relative to the charges of cruelty which have been made against him, until the publication of the report of a committee of leading and impartial citizens, who have devoted several days to an investigation. They say that the citizens of Binghamton, not prejudiced by the failure of their own selfish schemes in regard to the Home, approve Mr. VAN EPPS' management and modes of discipline. Mr. JOHN A. ANDERSON, Secretary of the Bethel Mission, Brooklyn, after spending several days in Binghamton, and becoming personally familiar with the workings of the institution, says, in a note to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that he found the inmates of the Home attached to the Superintendent, and the ladies associated with him in its management, and that he never saw so large a number of children together where they looked healthier and happier than these.

Stabbed in a Barber's Shop—Injuries Probably Fatal.

HENRY RISCH, a barber, at No. 66 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, got into a quarrel, yesterday morning, with a man named FRANCIS FARRELL, who had entered the saloon to get shaved, and in the course of the scuffle which ensued stabbed FARRELL four times in the back with a pair of shears, wounding him thereby in a manner likely to prove fatal. RISCH was arrested, and FARRELL was taken to the Long Island City Hospital.

The Parsee Lunatic—Argument on the Application for His Removal to Bombay.

The argument on the application by the wife of BOMANJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH, a Parsee merchant, now an inmate of the Pinelawn Lunatic Asylum, to have her husband and his property transferred to his home in Bombay, came up before Chief-Justice DALY, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The facts of the case have already been fully published in the TIMES. It is a disputed question in the case, whether Mr. COLAH, the lunatic, is now in a condition of body and mind to permit of a voyage to India without detriment to his bodily or mental health. Those opposing the removal, backed by affidavits from the physician now in charge of the lunatic at Pinelawn, claim that the voyage at this time would prove injurious; on the other hand, counsel in favor of the lunatic's removal claim that instead of the voyage being likely to prove injurious to him it will, on the contrary, prove beneficial. In support of this latter theory a letter was read from Surgeon HAMMOND.

Judge DALY suggested that the chief questions in the case were: Whether the Court had jurisdiction, and, having jurisdiction, whether the exercise thereof in the removal of Mr. COLAH would be for his personal benefit and the security of his estate. To these questions, therefore, the arguments were chiefly directed. In the course of the argument, it was suggested by counsel opposing the removal, that no suit was still pending against the proprietors of the Hoffman House to recover a balance of $25,000 belonging to Mr. COLAH, and said to be still held by them, and that it would be well to have the litigation disposed of before the removal. At the close of the argument, counsel for Mr. COLAH expressed the hope that the case might not be rendered, as Mr. EVARTS, attorney, Mr. VANDA, was now absent in Europe on the climate, and compelled to wear three overcoats. The Court received its decision.

The petitioner was represented by BUCKHAM, SHALLER and WALKER; the Committee of Person by SALTER and COWING; the Committee of Estate by EDWARDS and ODELL.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Measures Not to be Inhabited—Statistics for the Week—Number of Deaths.

The Board of Health held its weekly meeting yesterday. President BOWERS, Commissioners MAURICE, S. SMITH, DESCHAMPS, GROSS, HART and MALLEY being present. Several applications to be allowed to occupy cellars for habitations were refused. The clear-starch houses were reported as in a cleanly condition.

The Sanitary Committee have ordered the City Sanitary Inspector to urge the proprietors of all steam ships and other vessels carrying passengers from the northern and north-western ports of Europe to supply their vessels with disinfectants, and give detailed instructions in the use of the same, and management of all cases of severe diarrhœa, cholera morbus, &c. The tenement-house inspection and cleansing has been pressed forward, and the largest number of the worst constructed have now been examined. The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,088 inspections by the Health Inspectors. The number of reports received from the Health Inspectors was 867. During the week 40 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report shows that during the week the Disinfecting Corps have visited 32 families where contagious diseases were found and have disinfected and fumigated 30 houses, 21 privy sinks, together with sidewalks, sections, &c. Nine cases of small-pox were removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps. A large number of streets have been disinfected with the Citronelle disinfectant and quick-lime. His report also shows the 1126 sinks and cess-pools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers under permits of the Board, and 715 loads of night-soil removed from the City. There have also been 3,078 cattle inspected at the cattle-yards, of which 27 were found bruised, and 6 badly bruised.

The total mortality still further declined during the past week. Diarrhœal diseases—now very prevalent in Great Britain and in Europe generally, where cholera has appeared—have decreased in New-York, and exhibit the ordinary symptoms peculiar to the season of the year. Contagious diseases have diminished, as appears from the report of the City Sanitary Inspector.

The increase of scarlet fever, and the unusual mortality of whooping-cough, suggest the importance of treating these diseases of childhood under more rigid sanitary care. With proper isolation of the sick, and disinfection of infected air and clothing, these contagious affections might be effectually prevented from spreading.

Dr. CHARLES ROBERTS, Registrar of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 620 deaths, being a diminution of 35 from the previous week, and an excess of 45 over the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic affections caused 196 deaths; constitutional, 129; local, 127; developmental, 39, and violent causes, 36. The fatal cases of small-pox, which, in the preceding week, had diminished from 16 to 9, further declined in the past week to 2, the lowest weekly number within nine months. Measles and typhus fever, which, in the previous week, had destroyed no lives, were credited with 3 and 4 deaths respectively. Scarlatina and typhoid fever each occasioned 5 deaths, against 4 and 6 in the preceding week. The mortality from whooping-cough has declined from 21 to 15. Diarrhœa has proved fatal in 26 deaths, a decrease of 20. There were 74 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, a decrease of 7, and 44 from the local respiratory affections, an increase of 11."

The Attorney reported the number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders or violations of health laws or ordinances, and the number of judgments obtained in pending actions. Capt. TULL, of the Sanitary Company of Police, reports the amount of unsound meat, &c., seized and confiscated by the Meat and Fish Inspectors of this company as unfit for human food, for the week ending Sept. 16, 1871, as follows: Sheep, 68; hogs, 11; calves, 2; veal, 115 pounds; poultry, 147 pounds; beef, 56 pounds.

A Heavy Sentence—Judge Bedford Has Acts of Great Outrage—He Will Try and Have the Death Penalty Enforced in such Cases.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, CHARLES BARNHORDER was charged with outraging a girl nine years of age. He feigned insanity, and cut some of the most curious antics in Court. After hearing the details of the case, which were of a revolting character, the jury found the prisoner guilty. In passing sentence upon him, Judge BEDFORD said: BARNHORDER, you stand convicted of a fearful crime—so my mind the darkest upon the black catalogue of offenses. You have violated the person of a harmless, defenseless little child of nine years of age. Her simple story is replete with dastard wickedness. At her tender age she is fortunately blissful in her ignorance; but only in the future will the magnitude of the wrong which has been imposed upon her. The details of your infamous crime are overpowering; they take a deep hold of my heart. During the few years that I was prosecuting officer of this county I tried and convicted three monsters in human shape for this same crime, and each one was sent to the State Prison for a term of twenty years. For the future protection of these innocent little children, as a safeguard to society, that they may not become victims to the debauched and wicked, and in the sincere hope of warding off from the mother's heart many a moment of bitter anguish, I shall use all my influence with the next Legislature to have passed a statute declaring that he who violates the person of a little girl under the age of ten years shall, on conviction, suffer the death penalty, for the reason that the villain who could perpetrate such an act is no longer fit to live and associate with his fellow-beings. You deserve the full penalty prescribed by law, which is twenty years in the State Prison.

Shortly after the removal of the prisoner, Judge BEDFORD informed the jury that as the prisoner had been taken down-stairs in custody of the officer he said: "I tried to play it off, but failed; the next time I will play it even stronger."

Police Trials.

There were thirty-six complaints against policemen disposed of yesterday by Commissioner MANIERRE.

Mrs. HONORA O'CONNOR, of No. 196 Cherry-street, complained that Officer PATRICK ENGLISH, of the Seventh Precinct, broke into her room at 2 o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 4th inst., dragged her away by the hair of the head, threw her down stairs, gave her into the custody of another policeman, and then arrested two female friends. All were taken to the Station and locked up. The officer said that the women were acting in a disorderly manner on the stoop, and twice ordered them into the house. They refused to go. He rapped for assistance, and when the women ran into the house, followed them upstairs, and arrested them. Referred to the Board.

The case of DORA WEBER, of No. 51 Bayard-street, who charged Patrolman EDWARD O'CONNOR, of the Fifth Precinct, with unlawfully calling her improper names and arresting her, was also referred to the Board.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease—Arguments on the Injunction.

CORTLAND PARKER yesterday concluded his argument in the lease suit in chancery at Trenton. He contended that the lease was not contrary to either the spirit or the word of the original charter, and that it was in consonance with acts passed to enable the companies better to carry out the purposes for which they were created.

Mr. CUTLER, of Philadelphia, the representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, read the statutes of Pennsylvania to show that the Company were authorized to connect with any other railroad.

Hon. BENJAMIN S. BLACK commenced his speech for the plaintiffs. He said that all that was required of him was to reply to what had been advanced upon both sides, certain great principles of justice involving the rights of persons, without the observance of which no country could prosper. Mr. BLACK had not proceeded far in his address when the Court adjourned in consequence of the speaker's sudden indisposition, which compelled him to desist from speaking.

Collision in the Harbor—A Steamer Cut Down.

The steam-boat *Fort Lee*, ALLEN, while on her way to Williamsburg, yesterday, from whence she was to take the Williamsburg Yacht Club on an excursion, when off the Battery, at 6¼ A. M. yesterday, was run into by the steamer *Nereus*, from Boston, cutting her down below the water line on the starboard side, forward of the front gangway. She was immediately headed for the shore, and run aground on the upper side of the Battery, where she now lies full of water. As there were only her crew aboard at the time, no person was injured.

Regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club.

The second annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was witnessed, yesterday, by a large number of people. The club, although only two years old, has acquired considerable celebrity. The contending yachts rendezvoused at Newtown Creek at 10 o'clock. Owing to the delay in getting the vessels in readiness, the start did not take place until nearly 11 o'clock. The following is a list of the yachts entered: First class—*Kate Bulger*, Capt. HARRIS owner, 30 feet 10 inches; *Arabella Allen*, Mrs. ALLEN, owner, 29 feet 9 inches; *Germania*, Mr. E. BECKSTEIN, owner, 35 feet 5 inches. Second class—*Lurline*, JOSEPH KENNEDY, owner, 27 feet; *Brother Frost*, Capt. MERRICK, owner, 26 feet 4 inches; *Minstrel Conservey*, MICHAEL CONSERVEY, owner, 27 feet. Third class—Brooks, C. HAGAN, owner, 15 feet; *Mary*, G. DECKER, owner, 16 feet 6 inches; *Addie T.*, Messrs. THOMAS and STEBBINS, 16 feet. The course was from Newtown Creek, off Battery Hill, to and around the buoy at Tarrow's Point and return, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The race was won by the *Kate Bulger*, of the first class, and the *Lurline*, of the second class.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Clerical Honor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on "Clerical Honor," in this morning's paper, you overlook some matters in regard to Mr. CHENEY'S case, which should be taken into account in framing a judgment. Mr. CHENEY continues to minister to the congregation in Chicago, at the express wish of nearly the whole congregation. The vestry having five times refused to accept his resignation, and he would be very foolish to relinquish such a people at the dictation of such a Bishop. The contest is altogether of the Bishop's raising, he knew

the market. It is a pity the Secretary of the Treasury should leave our Merchants, including the exporters of Domestic Produce, who find the Exchange market blocked against the freedom of their operations, to such sharp practices; but the fact that he has not yet been induced to appreciate the gravity of the situation, is no sufficient apology for the daily gambling or cornering operations in the Gold Room of so respectable a concern in the Foreign Exchanges as the Bank of Montreal.

The market for Stocks is by no means firm in prices or settled in the temper of the speculation. At the same time, the pressure to put out short contracts is less decided than on Monday and Tuesday, and on a comparatively moderate business at the Exchange Boards the quotations are not as a rule lower than yesterday. The Public Funds were steady after the purchase of $5,000,000 by the Treasury, and would have been higher but for the weaker figures from London and the foreshadowing of a little dearer Money in that market. The fluctuations in the Railroads through the day were frequent, though not very violent. The transactions in Western Telegraph were unusually large, and the price in the Afternoon lower than yesterday.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Foreign Bills are 108@108¼ for 60 days London, cash sales. Gold steady, 114¾. Money 5@6 ₱ cent.:

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 20.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114
American Gold	114¾	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98¼	98
N. J. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	89¼	88¾
Reading	114¾	113
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	108¾
North-west Common	69	68¾
North-west Preferred	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	52¾	51¾
St. Paul Preferred	81¾	80¾
St. Paul Common	62¾	61¾
Lake Shore	108¾	107¾
Ohio and Mississippi	42¼	41¾
Toledo and Wabash	69	67¾
Western Telegraph	65¼	65¾
Erie	80¾	80¾
Union Pacific	28¾	28¼

TREASURY PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.	[illegible]	W. T. Hatch & Son	[illegible]
Wheat, Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. A. Hower's Some.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Price & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. B. Hewell	[illegible]	Van Saanen & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Maggy Tracey, and Mr. Harry Beckett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Mr. John T. Raymond, and Mr. Ben. Paleman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
COUNT OGOOT. Leading characters by Messrs. G. Phillips, J. B. Studley, Miss. Postal and Miss Rose Burton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lonsdale, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Chapman, Miss Belle Howitt and Miss Jane Wilmarth, Miss Rentzel and Miss Annie Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime). Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and Ida Marion and Kirsky troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
CARL, THE FIDDLER. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Russell and Miss Rose Wynne.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. By the Vienna Lady Orchestra.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Now open, corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

The New-York Times,
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—unmasking, uniting, warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and that interests intimately guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and alliances, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal interests. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. The department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-WEEKLY, per annum.....5
The Semi-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....9
The Semi-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....32
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....28
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....60
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5
The Semi-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen in the United States.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

Remittances, if possible, should be made in Drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders is possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible, as a large number of advertisements often will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at 1,235 Third-av., No. 308 Fourth-av., No. 1,098 and 1,100 Broadway, No. 206 Broadway, and No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. MORRIS, HARPER & Co., Bankers, No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The first edition of the New Pamphlet, containing a complete History of the Tammany Frauds, is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The King of Spain is now at the town of Gerona, but will soon go to Barcelona to receive his brother, Prince HUMBERT.

The Belgium Government are to reduce the rate of railway fares throughout the kingdom.

The first anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, was celebrated in that city yesterday with great enthusiasm.

The Second Chamber of Parliament in Sweden will not agree to the scheme for the reorganization of the army.

The King of Italy is at present visiting Verona.

Owing to the illness of the German Commissioner the final ratification of peace between France and Germany is still in abeyance.

The London *Times*, of yesterday, urges the necessity of putting aside party issues in the purification of New-York municipal affairs.

The strike among the English workmen continues, and many sympathetic meetings are being held in London.

The Russian fleet will remain in Falmouth several days prior to its departure for America.

A home-rule candidate for Parliament has been elected in Limerick, Ireland, to take the seat of the late Mr. ROEBUCK.

GENERAL.

Measures are being taken in the City of Mexico to secure capital for the construction of a railroad from that place to the frontier of the United States.

The colored people are to celebrate the hundred days' proclamation next Friday at Washington, and on the same day the Knights Templar are to parade there.

Second Lieut. DARWIN G. FERRY, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been sentenced by a Court-martial, for embezzlement, to be cashiered, refund $1,500, and serve five years' imprisonment in the Minnesota Penitentiary.

The fire in Virginia City, Nevada, destroyed nearly $100,000 worth of property.

The Thieves in Full View of Sing Sing.

The long contest with the Tammany gang is now, we have every reason to believe, very near its end. Mayor HALL'S doublings and twistings cannot save him and his confederates. We positively assured our readers on Sunday morning, that the appointment of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN would infallibly bring to light all the dark secrets of the great robberies which have been committed, and that was why the *Herald* and the *World* abused Mr. GREEN in so frantic a manner, and demanded that a nominee of Mayor HALL'S should be placed in the Controller's Office. The public will very shortly see which paper was most entitled to confidence. Before many hours are over one, if not more, of the infamous thieves whom we have exposed and denounced, will be placed in a position where the advice of a better lawyer than HALL will be urgently needed.

Fifteen months ago we stated that the Tammany leaders were perpetrating thefts on an altogether unprecedented scale. Few persons believed us then; but the hour is now at hand when even the *Herald*, on which the Ring has chiefly relied for protection, will be compelled to acknowledge the truth of every charge we have made. That WATSON took away the documents referred to on our first page seems to be proved—and the same evidence asserts that TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL knew of their abstraction at the time. Yet ever since then HALL has been loudly vociferating that all was going on well in the City offices, and the *Herald* has backed him up in the lie. Frauds equally startling have been brought to light within the last few days, and if we cannot at this moment place the evidence before our readers, they must attribute the delay to the prudence which is rendered necessary in order that none of the criminals may escape justice. In the meantime, we feel compelled to state, that Controller CONNOLLY has kept back nothing, and that the persons in possession of all the secrets fully exonerate CONNOLLY from all participation in the actual robberies of papers from his office. In fact, CONNOLLY is "making a clean breast of it," as the saying goes, and the public will reap the benefit. Such a nest of thieves was never unearthed in this world before, and we earnestly hope that before the week is out, the State's Prison will open its doors to receive them. We shall then leave the public to decide whether our long, and often discouraging warfare, against this gang entitles us to their censure or approval.

That this revolution—for it is nothing less—can be accomplished peacefully we fully believe. But the Mayor, in his recent letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN, professed some anxiety about the preservation of the peace, and that hint from him may mean a great deal. The Police are largely under his control—there is too much reason to believe that MANIERRE and other of the Police Commissioners would give such orders as he directed. But any uneasiness on this score ought to be allayed by the recollection that the Police did their duty faithfully on the 12th of July, and we believe that they will do it again, no matter what emergency may arise, and be found on the side of the public rather than on the side of the thieves. It is, however, for the public to be also on the alert. Every possibility of mischief might have been averted had HALL resigned a few days ago. Now, it is of no consequence whether he resigns or not. He is only Mayor of this City for a very short time longer. It will be some satisfaction for the people to know that the leak through which their money has been running out is now partly stopped up. Under SWEENY, TOM FIELDS and HILTON, great waste is still possible in the Parks Department—but ANDREW H. GREEN is carefully overhauling the roll of employes, and the tax-payers have greater protection now than they have enjoyed for years. This is something gained. The next step is to complete the demolition of the Tammany gang—to turn them all out of their offices, and to bring them face to face with justice. As we have said: irresistible measures have been taken toward this end, and the people are now sure of victory in this great and memorable fight.

A Conspiracy About to be Unmasked.

As introductory to important events which may be expected to occur during the next twenty-four hours, Controller CONNOLLY'S letter and the accompanying affidavits published in another column are of very special moment. Their purport is briefly as follows: Inspired, it is said by HALL, SWEENY and TWEED, the *Evening Post*, in its fourth edition of yesterday, published the statement that the son of Controller CONNOLLY had been concerned in the theft of vouchers from the City Department representing payments to the amount of three millions of dollars. The *Post* stated that Mr. J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, who is at present in Europe, discharged, before his departure, the duties of City Auditor, and that since then Mr. W. A. HERRING has taken his place. It was added that, until VERY recently, the abstraction of these vouchers was a secret to the Mayor and to every other officer outside of the Controller's office. A fresh pretext was thus to be seized, according to the *Post*, to compel Mr. CONNOLLY'S resignation. The facts of the case, as detailed in the documents printed on our first page, present the story in a very different light. From the affidavit of Mr. WIGGINS, it will be seen that a demand for the vouchers in question was made in August, 1870, by Mr. WATSON, the County Auditor. On his assurance that it was "all right," the vouchers were delivered to him, a list having been kept of their amount and the firms who had tendered them. The sum which these payments represent is $3,000,709 08, and curiously enough, they referred, one and all, to the expenditures of the Department presided over by Mr. TWEED. A formal requisition for the return of these papers was made by Deputy Controller FRIESS, and was several times repeated, but without result. The Controller knew that these vouchers had passed into the keeping of the County Auditor, and as *Sid Hall, Sweeny and Tweed*, immediately after the occurrence. At the date of WATSON'S death, the vouchers were still in his possession, and the men who instructed him to seize them can tell of their future disposal. The attempt to connect the Controller's son with this transaction is, with apparent justice, stigmatized by Mr. CONNOLLY as "a slander as malignant as it is base." Mr. J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, instead of being Mr. HERRING'S predecessor, was merely his assistant, and if the City Auditor has any direct responsibility in the matter at all, Mr. HERRING, who is brother-in-law to PETER B. SWEENY, is the man who must bear it.

The Controller distinctly disclaims having had any interest in destroying these vouchers, most of which, it will be observed, bear the familiar names of INGERSOLL and KEYSER. The question arises, Who had a vital interest in getting them out of the way? In the course of the day the question will probably be answered in a way at once startling and conclusive. Let it be borne in mind that HALL, SWEENY and TWEED knew of the first robbery of vouchers from the Controller's office. Can anybody doubt that they were equally cognizant of the second? Both the missing sets of accounts represent payments extravagant in amount and fraudulent as regards the items on which they were based. WATSON'S agency was a rather more dignified way of removing evidences of fraud than that lately adopted. The guilt of both transactions is precisely equal, and it is some satisfaction to believe that justice is close upon the heels of the criminals.

Honest Men For Office.

There is one lesson, taught by the recent exposures in this City, which the people, not merely of the City, but of the State and nation, will do well to heed; indeed, it is a lesson which they *must heed* if they wish to preserve our democratic form of government from the reproach that its enemies are so eager to cast upon it. There must be less attention paid to the politics, and more to the personal character, of the men who are elected or appointed to office. By far the larger charge of public offices in this country involve merely clerical duties, in no way affecting party politics, and requiring for their performance simply honest and capable men. The civil service reform, which is now being inaugurated by the General Government, if it should be extended, as it ought to be, to the States and Municipalities, will do much to remedy the evil; but there will always remain a large class of officials to be elected by popular vote, and these are the men whose characters should be more closely scrutinized than they have been by the people. There may be times, as in our civil war and in the settlement of the issues growing out of it, when party politics and questions of governmental policy are of paramount importance; but during the larger portion of the history of any nation, the great mass of the people are far more interested in an honest and faithful administration of the various departments of the Government than in the success of any party. The great strength of Gen. GRANT'S Administration with the people today lies in the fact that he is believed to be honest himself, and disposed to enforce honesty and fidelity in all departments of the Government under his control. The people care little for what ingrugno and disappointed politicians may say of him, so long as they see that he faithfully collects the revenues, pays off the public debt, enforces the laws, and maintains the honor of the Republic, while preserving peace with all nations. Among the few defaulting officials who have been brought to light during his Administration, it is worthy of note that scarcely one of them received his appointment from Gen. GRANT, and none of them meet with any protection at his hands, or are aided in attempting to conceal their guilt.

So far as the present head of the nation is concerned, he is setting the people a good example of honesty, fidelity, and economy in the administration of the Government, and it behooves them to see to it that men are elected to administer their local affairs who will do as well. In the election that is about to take place in this City and State, there will be a seasonable opportunity to commence the work of reform in this direction. People who have hitherto held aloof from politics now begin to see the consequences of their neglect, and it is to be hoped they will also see the necessity of doing their duty as citizens. If politics has hitherto been beneath their notice, let them unite to make it, hereafter, worthy of their attention. If they will not take office themselves, let them at least see to it that the men who are elected to represent them, and who are to handle their money and protect their lives and property, are men of decent character and common honesty. Less than that they cannot much longer do in this community, with the assurance that either their property will be protected or their personal safety guaranteed. So far as the TIMES is concerned, it hereby gives notice that no candidate for office, of either party, will receive its support at the coming election, whose character and past record is not such as to afford a reasonable guarantee that he will faithfully and honestly perform his duties as a servant of the people. We hope that the Republican Party, at least, will see the necessity, in the present crisis, of putting forward its best men as candidates throughout the State. It has been charged that a portion of the money filched from the tax-payers of this City has been used to buy Republican votes in the Legislature. If this be true, the men who have sold their votes can easily be detected by their constituents, and under no circumstances should they be renominated to office. Let every good citizen of both parties use his best exertions to prevent the nomination of any man whose character and previous record in office is not above reproach. If bad men succeed in getting a nomination, by controlling the primaries or purchasing the nominating conventions, let honest citizens of all parties unite and run an opposition ticket, or adopt any other course that will tend to defeat the corrupt candidate. It is only in this way that the political managers of either party will be compelled to cast off the rogues and nominate good men for office.

Shall the Guilty be Punished?

The Committee of Seventy, as well as the Committee of Citizens, are proceeding in their investigations, without doubt, thoroughly and carefully. They are exercising, as is proper, due deliberation in probing to the bottom the corruption and frauds of our public officials. We shall have from them in a few days a statement which will partly relieve the feverish anxiety of our citizens, and go far to reinstate the injured credit of the City with these at a distance. These gentlemen—including among them the best practical financiers and organizing brains that New-York can afford—have assigned every portion of the financial administration of the City to skillful and experienced Committees, to carefully investigate and to report. There are citizens who have controlled the largest financial interests of the country now closely scanning the pay-rolls of the Controller's Office, examining every payment made for the fitting up of armories and drill-rooms, and going over the almost endless list of outlays for the plumbing, carpeting, repairing, and furnishing that most expensive structure, the new Court-house. Others are engaged on the City accounts, and still others are laboriously investigating the extended series of "bonds" of every description, whereby the dexterous conspirators undertook to pay present expenses by borrowing from the future. The former Deputy Controller, an expert in these accounts, is assisting the Committee; and we shall undoubtedly have in a day or two a precise statement, in intelligible language, of the full debts of the City, in whatever bonds or promises to pay included, together with whatever claims can be gathered from the Controller's accounts. Such a statement from such a respected source would greatly relieve the deep anxiety of the public, who dread lower depths of debt and fraud than any which have yet been disclosed.

Any certainty about the debt of New-York would now be a relief to financiers. Even this statement, however, could not throw light on the dark background of "claims" and unpaid obligations which the administration of the Ring has prepared for future years. We shall not pay the last forfeit to HALL, TWEED & Co. for many a year yet. This statement the Citizens' Committee and the Committee of Seventy will undoubtedly make. They will also without question be able to convict the four Tammany leaders of the grossest frauds, peculations, and extravagance. They will pass fiery and eloquent resolutions, denouncing these conspirators and public robbers. But this is not by any means enough. The public demand more. There is a deep, intense indignation against these wealthy swindlers and official thieves, which must be satisfied with something more than words or resolutions. Indeed, such is the profound resentment and wrath against the swindlers among our most intelligent citizens, that, if by the timidity or negligence of the Committees or the connivance of the Courts, they escape their just dues, we should reasonably fear an outbreak of something like revolution against them and their Judges.

Every honest man in this City wants HALL, TWEED & Co. tried before a Court of justice on criminal and civil suits. They desire those rich and powerful rogues brought before the same bar where are summoned the needy thieves and friendless burglars and unknown sharpers of this Metropolis. They want the plundering contractors there also, either as witnesses or as criminals—GARVEY, KEYSER and INGERSOLL. They are eager that every appliance which the law can bring, and all the legal talent which money can afford, should be put on the track of these villains, to try and to punish. Nothing else will satisfy the people. Nothing but trial and punishment will reach the Tammany gang. They care nothing for "resolutions." They are indifferent to "the opinion of the wise and good;" that they lost long ago. They can bear even the loss of political prestige in the country. They know that there is still behind them a vast multitude of ignorant voters, who would to-morrow, if they were candidates for any office, poll a tremendous vote for them. So long as they retain their ill-gotten gains, so long as TWEED has his fifteen or twenty millions, there will be plenty of roughs to back him, and plenty of politicians to feast at his dinners, and drive behind his fast horses.

Indeed, the experience of the past shows us, that any one of these scoundrels may yet be in Congress, if they tide over this danger. The only thing they fear is poverty and retribution. If the whole set can be stripped of their plunder; if the public can yet see them behind the bars at Sing Sing, then will they meet a retribution which they will feel, and which will be a blessing to this country for generations to come. We are aware of the legal difficulties of a prosecution. Still, we count on the present aroused state of public opinion to overcome all obstacles and to punish the guilty.

The Next Election.

We advise our friends outside the City to take notice of the present situation in New-York. It is simply this: The Ring, branded in open Court with the crime of highway robbery, threatened by an aroused public opinion, and desperately divided against itself, has resolved to make one last effort to rescue its fortunes by election frauds. The evidence of this is before the public. It consists of Mayor HALL'S proclamation recasting the boundaries of election districts. The fraudulent purpose of this measure is evident on the face of it. There is no circumstance demanding a redistricting of the City. The vote last year was twenty thousand less than the year before. It is true that in some districts the limit of votes fixed by the law—four hundred—was overrun at the last election. But so far from this being the occasion of the Mayor's action, he has left those districts unchanged, and he has altered a number of others, so that they also will contain more than the prescribed number of voters. On the other hand, in several of the Wards he has contrived districts with only from 80 to 100 voters. In other cases he has contented himself with changing the numbers designating the districts, without altering the boundaries at all. In still others he has taken a strip off a small district and added it to a large one. It is perfectly evident that these arbitrary alterations are not made to answer the professed object of the law, viz., to provide convenient districts, and to facilitate honest voting. They can have but one purpose, and that a fraudulent one. It is to enable Mayor HALL to obtain greater control over the inspectors and canvassers of election. That is what he is after, and that only. Whenever a district is changed it throws out of office all the inspectors and canvassers of the district, and the Mayor has the appointment of new ones. The result of the Mayor's action is that there is not an inspector or canvasser in the City, in districts where frauds are contemplated, that the Mayor cannot absolutely control.

It may be, and we hope will be, that long before the day of election the Ring will be a thing of the past. But every precaution must be taken. Victories are often lost through over-confidence. Men must be sent to Albany of such character and in such force that every effort made by the Ring to defraud the people of this City of their right of representation shall be as profitless to the Ring if it succeed as if it fail. We advise the Republicans of this State to secure men for the next Legislature whose honesty and sincere opposition to Tammany are absolutely beyond question.

A Lady Poisoner.

The trial of CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, the alleged poisoner, was in progress at Brighton by last accounts. On Sept. 7 new and grave evidence was heard. Since the opening proceedings, some of the analytical chemists have sent in their reports. Prof. ROGERS found in the cake examined by him "a dangerous quantity of arsenic." This cake was one of those which the prisoner is accused of sending to the deceased, and the testimony showing that a short time before she had become possessed of arsenic is fearfully strong. It should be understood, that the unsuccessful attempts on the life of Mrs. BEARD and others are not the only crimes with which Miss EDMUNDS is charged. Certain facts have turned up that seem to point to the conclusion that late discoveries are only the climax of a long train of cold-blooded atrocities.

A child named BARKER was visiting Brighton this Summer in company with his parents. Suddenly and unexpectedly the little fellow died. It was proved that he had partaken of some chocolate creams, bought at the shop of one MAYNARD, a confectionet. A Coroner's jury sat, a caution was administered to MAYNARD, and here the matter bade fair to blow over. The verdict of the jury was, however, unsatisfactory to some people, and there was not a little uneasy comment. At this juncture Miss EDMUNDS came forward and complained that she, too, had been made ill by eating chocolate creams bought at MAYNARD'S. Our readers will remember that, more recently, when the excitement and exposure arose about the poisoned sweetmeats, Miss EDMUNDS professed that she, too, had received such anonymous offerings, and brought forward in proof the articles themselves. Now the theory of the prosecution is, that the chocolate creams sold by MAYNARD, and which killed the boy, were really poisoned by Miss EDMUNDS. Mr. STUCKEY, the public prosecutor for Brighton, in his opening speech, on the day named above, asserted that he should be able to show that certain chocolate creams had passed through the hands of the accused. They were first made by MAYNARD. Miss EDMUNDS had sent for and then returned them, on the ground of being dissatisfied with them. While in her possession she had mixed the arsenic with the creams. MAYNARD, in due course of trade, had sold the same things to the boy, and the boy died. The motive for a deed so monstrous would be obscure in the absence of later developments. To poison an unknown and unoffending person, or perhaps several of them, would be an act too diabolical for belief. But if it is supposed that the prisoner was coolly experimenting, at once to see what mixture would be effectual to destroy life, and to construct in advance a plausible theory such as in the sequel should implicate others and save herself, the matter becomes intelligible.

Two other curious points were elucidated at this last examination. One was that the same lad, ADAM MAY, who was formerly shown to have been sent by Miss EDMUNDS to the chemist to buy poison, was likewise sent by her to MAYNARD'S to buy the creams. This is surprisingly at variance with the cunning exhibited by the accused in other matters; but hardly more so than her sending anonymous letters, as the prosecution have undertaken to prove, to the father of the poisoned child, BARKER, urging him to insist on further investigation of the affair, and assuring him of the sympathy and assistance of influential residents. The theory here, we presume, is that Miss EDMUNDS, steadily contemplating the destruction of Mrs. BEARD in the future, desired to prepare the public and the authorities more readily to accept the obvious hypothesis of a repeated catastrophe. She had determined to poison Mrs. BEARD; and she proposed to do it through machinery which, having operated in the same way before, might furnish a complete explanation of the casualty. That it would seem odd, not to say fatuous, for Mr. MAYNARD to set about murdering his customers in this promiscuous way, does not seem to have suggested any intellectual difficulties. Accident, or some sinister hand unknown, would be responsible, and not CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS. To facilitate this supposition, the accused carried out her plans in the most deliberate manner. She was afraid of overdoing the matter, and so, in her initiatory experiments, there appears a graduated increase of delicacy and adroitness. Dr. LETHEBY testified that, in only twenty grains of cream, he found a full grain of strychnine, and that half a grain of that poison has killed; and other analyses of the noxious sweetmeats show larger relative quantities of arsenic and strychnine.

Now that the case against Miss EDMUNDS has grown so strong, the idea of insanity will, of course, be brought prominently forward. That she will escape through such a plea is less likely. Her extensive acquaintance for many years among educated and refined people, and the total absence, so far as has hitherto appeared, of any suggestion of mental weakness—the contrary, indeed, being more likely to be established—will tell severely against her; and the calm, implacable premeditation of her crimes—if she is indeed guilty—will almost surely deprive her of all mercy or sympathy from her fellow-beings.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Evening Post* last night has the following:

"Indeed, we know that some of the charges made against them (the 'Ring') are false. Mr. HALL, for instance, has no such bank account as the TIMES asserts, to convict him of fraud."

The statement of the TIMES made in reply to the assertion of the *Post* that Mayor HALL had not profited by the frauds on the Treasury, was this: he "has had on deposit in the Tenth National Bank (well known as the Ring Bank) for months past not less than $200,000, and from that to half a million." This statement the TIMES repeats, notwithstanding the indirect assertion of the *Post* that it is "false." We will further state that WM. M. TWEED, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, PETER B. SWEENY, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, and ANDREW J. GARVEY all had for months past on deposit in the same bank, sums ranging from two hundred thousand to a million dollars each, as the books of the Bank will show; and that all these men, including HALL, have withdrawn most if not all their deposits within the last ten days. Such is our information, and it will take something stronger than the *Post's* denial to disprove it.

In the present situation of local politics, the demonstration which has been arranged to come off at the Tweed plain on Friday evening, is exceedingly inopportune. The supporters of the "Boss" of the Ring have never been very remarkable either for respectability or moderation. The falling fortunes of their master are not likely to inspire them with additional self-restraint. Considering that TWEED is one of a batch of criminals at present on trial before the people, and that every day reveals fresh evidence against him, it will be readily perceived that the assemblage of a party of roughs, most of whom are in his own pay, bodes no good to the public peace. We warn all decent people, therefore, to absent themselves from the "demonstration" of Friday, and demand, on behalf of the public, that the Police should be present in sufficient force to prevent any riotous issue of the meeting.

Some papers, either very gullible themselves or extremely confident in the gullibility of their readers, gave currency yesterday to the assertion that Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN was secretly in league with TWEED and the Ring. In another column will be found a very energetic contradiction of the statement on the part of Mr. O'BRIEN himself. When the Sheriff further defines his platform as requiring the punishment of the members of the Ring and the restitution of every dollar of the people's money which they have stolen, he places himself before the public as an ally of the honest reformers of this community, on whose energy and success the salvation of New-York absolutely depends.

"The great need of this City is a municipal system that will give us pure elections." This is what the *World* said, in italics, on the 8th of February, 1870. Though that feeble sheet has since seen every safeguard to pure elections existing in the Registry law removed without a protest, and has impudently boasted of the advantage to its party that would result from the inability of the United States Government to prevent frauds in this Fall's election, the statement it made twenty months since is as true today as it was then. In spite of the desperate frauds contrived by the Ring, however, it is doomed, and one of the first requisites of the new Government we are to have will be adequate security for an honest vote. The *World*, which surrendered in the fight for this end, will now see it gained though fighting against it.

Some light is thrown on what has not been done by the Ring with the money raised by the sale of bonds and other devices in the last few months. By a letter sent yesterday to the Controller, to which no answer has as yet been received, it seems that the Department of Public Parks has made requisitions for nearly a million of dollars ($950,000) which have not been honored, and that of this sum $118,000 is needed for the payment of the laborers for services rendered in the two weeks previous to last Saturday, and payable today. The letter also implies, though it does not distinctly state, that the Department is behindhand in its payments for the further amount of $200,000.

The rising generation progresses. A child of eleven, named RICHARD ROBINSON, stole a horse the other day in Yorkmire, put up at an inn twenty miles away, got drunk there, smoked himself sick with cigars, but sold the horse for a round sum and made off. Master G. WASHINGTON CORNLING, of Staten Island, has done even braver deeds. Although barely nineteen, he has actually married three different women. The third one insisted him to grief. The contrariety of marrying just twice too many for constancy, but being a farmer's daughter, it was decided, when a quorum of forty-five witnesses had presented themselves, that she should herself call dismissed WASHINGTON on her own. He has been "locked up for examination;" while, all things considered, he will perhaps think the best thing that could happen to him.

When the great COMTE was about to pass through Berne he was met at the gate by the civic authorities. After a glowing outburst of compliment, the Mayor added: "To show our joy, we wished to greet you with the reports of a numerous artillery. We have not, however, been able to fire the cannons for eighteen thousand. In the first place, we have none; in the second"——"My good friend," interrupted the Prince, "your first reason is an excellent, we will excuse the other seventeen." A ludicrous counterpart to this story occurred the other day in Paris. A Russian was observed arriving at Calais escorted the Peruvian fleet, which was anchored in the bay. To the chagrin of the Russian commander, the compliment was received in silence. After waiting for some time to see if the business would be repaired, he demanded an explanation. This promptly came in the statement that "the Peruvian Navy had been disarmed by order of his President." In a word, there was not a gun left on board the fleet. The object of the President in thus stripping the ships of their armament was not set forth. Manifestly, however, although such a consummation might be agreeable to the Peace Society, or to an invading enemy, its present consequences must have been rather mortifying to the Peruvians themselves.

It is asserted by a French paper that the Viceroy of Egypt is becoming more and more discontented with his American friends, and that it is rumored they are all to be sent away soon, with a gratuity of some months' pay. The Turkish officers are jealous of them—as, of course, was to have been expected—and "Kaiser Pasha manages to pooh-pooh every improvement which they suggest." Such a denunciation to the expedition of our adventurous countrymen was not altogether unanticipated, even by themselves, but we imagine it was hardly expected so soon.

"Otis MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE, commonly called Capt. O'ROURKE, is the person who performed a public service the other day in copying from the Controller's books the figures which gave the Court-house frauds—said figures having subsequently been submitted, first to Sheriff O'BRIEN, according to the statement of the latter, and afterward to the TIMES."

The above is from the Brooklyn *Eagle*. We have never thought it our duty to say where or from whom we obtained the "figures" referred to—they were public property, and any paper which came into possession of them was invited to print them. But for several reasons we are now induced to state that Mr. O'ROURKE had nothing to do with the publication of the fraudulent warrants in our paper. The accounts were copied by Mr. O'ROURKE, and that, so far as we know, is all that he had to do with the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

HERR WACHTEL'S SECOND APPEARANCE.

Herr WACHTEL appeared, at the Stadt Theatre, last evening, the proclamation of Gaston de la "The Fortifier of Londjumeau," and the audience quite as drunk and as enthusiastic as that of Monday, invested its exuberance and expressed thereat its delight. The performance, in a word, impressed his hearers by the same points and with the same force. Herr WACHTEL'S voice is now devoid of the sympathetic quality we are assured it once possessed, but it is still of rare power and extent, and altogether too fine for its natural effect to be jeopardized by the occasional overleaping ambition of its owner. Time was when Herr WACHTEL could experiment with impunity, sure that a successful overcomer of difficulties would excuse the inappropriateness of ornament, and even downright ill-taste. At present, however, he has not the surety of execution several times signalled for attempts at brilliancy paid for apology. When Herr WACHTEL essays coloratura, he does so without the slightest apparent plan, and before he ends them he betrays a lamentable ignorance as to their close. The second verse of the romance in the second act, for example, was quite spoiled by a vocal journey of this kind, while the first, recited as written, was simply unexceptionable in its delivery. As for the false singing wherewith Herr WACHTEL has been taxed, this, too, is avoided in all his legitimate work. The control of his breath, his skill in swelling a sound, his admirable phrasing are too remarkable not to be appreciated without the aid of misdirection; and the beauty of his rendering of the *Ave* by ADY, introduced in the progress of the opera, and its immediate approval, ought to convince even a tenor raised with trumpets of their uselessness. As for Herr WACHTEL'S acting in "The Fortifier of Longjumeau," it cannot be too highly praised, and would command applause were it part of a dramatic representation only. The most intelligent and conscientious comedian could not enter more happily into the spirit of the rôle and do fuller justice to its details. We believe that "The Postilion of Longjumeau" is to be interpreted Saturday, for the last time. Friday, "Il Trovatore" will be given. If Herr WACHTEL'S Manrico is as notable as his Gaspard, the opera will appear now indeed. But no one should miss, in any event, the single opportunity remaining of hearing the latter delineation—one of the most complete, in every respect, ever beheld on the lyric stage.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English opera is to commence on Oct. 2 with a performance of "The Daughter of the Regiment." It will include nine subscription nights, and the sale of subscription tickets therefor will begin on Monday.

The Book Trade Sale—Large Sale for Scribner & Co.

The sale of books unconfirmed yesterday by GEORGE LEAVITT & Co., auctioneers. The invoice of SCRIBNER & Co., which had not been disposed of the previous day, was again taken up. The bidding was very spirited, so much so that SCRIBNER & Co. have sold 60,000 worth more of books at this sale than they did at the corresponding sale last year.

The Popular Bayard Series, in fifteen volumes, 16mo, cloth and gilt edges, were taken up in considerable quantities. The first lot recommended sixty cents per volume; the second 65c, and the third 67c. The speeches of CHARLES DICKENS, delivered on various occasions in this country, 12mo, cloth, red edges, with portrait, and revised by the author, with notices of the speeches, from the pen of Dr. HANNING, in one large 12mo. volume with over 500 pagenations, $2 each.

In the invoice of M. SCHMIDT & Co., of this City, consisting wholly of Globes of various sizes, one gross of the 12 inch globes, an inch in diameter, (retail price $2 each,) was sold at $1.50 per dozen; one-half cash in six months, the rest in one year. Globes which retail for $12 50 sold for $6 25. Others which retail for $7 50 for $4, and others again which retail for $5 50 for $3.

The invoice of D. APPLETON & Co. was reached at 12½. Two *Annals of Scotland*, by Sir WALTER SCOTT, 12mo, 2 vols., morocco, gilt edges, $3 50 a volume. *Appletons' Cyclopædia of Biography*, retail for $6 00. Same, sheep, retails for $5 00.

The sale will be continued today.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Meteorological Station:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	69	75	81	85	83
Height of bar. in inch.	29.97	...	29.90	...	29.90

Wet bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. 67.46.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

Gen. J. L. Beveridge Nominated by the Republicans as Congressman at Large—Adoption of Resolutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the State at large, met here today. All counties except four were represented. D. W. MUNN presided. Gen. J. L. BEVERIDGE, of Cook County, was nominated on the first formal ballot, receiving 826 of 831 votes. The nomination was afterward made unanimous.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the party which proved the Union from secession, abolished slavery and established the civil and political equality of all men before the law, is entitled to the thanks of patriots, the confidence of the nation and the gratitude of mankind; and while the measure by which these results were accomplished must be severely maintained, the time has come when the animosities engendered by war should yield to the friendships of peace.

Resolved, That the continuance of the political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion longer than the safety of the Republic requires, not only tends to perpetuate feelings of animosity among the people, but is incompatible with that principle of political equality which lies at the basis of our Republican creed; and the members of the House of Representatives from this State deserve the thanks of the people for their unanimous support of a bill to grant relief in most of the political disabilities which still remain, and by that act all the recent conflicts by a vote of three-fourths of the members.

Resolved, That it will be necessary and desirable to obtain from internal taxation a larger portion of the revenue needed to defray the expenses of the Government; to pay the interest on the national debt and the principal as it matures, such duties should be so adjusted as not unnecessarily to interfere with the sale of every section and branch of industry, so far as may be possible.

Resolved, That the large surplus resulting in the National Treasury from the payment of all expenses of the Government, including the interest on its public debt, calls for a still further reduction of the public burdens, and in effecting that reduction no reserved means be had to political considerations of navigation, which should be left entirely to the revenue of the country, taxes heavily its labor and productive interests, and we will heartily approve bills repealing the duty on coal and salt which have already passed the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That we raise with pride and satisfaction to the record of the Republican party, and the National Administration of President GRANT, and we most heartily commend it to the appreciation of the entire country.

Resolved, That to the wise policy of the Administration of the General Government on the reduction of the debts and the public debt at the same time, which could only have been accomplished by an economical administration of the affairs of the country, the public revenues; that we indorse and approve the general policy of the National Administration and of our State Government in the conduct of public affairs; and that the Republican Party, without any party organization, is entitled to the confidence of the people for the performance of needed reforms, and its mission will not have ended till they are accomplished.

Resolved, That the recent exposures of fraud in the City Government of New-York are unparalleled in the history of civilized communities, and prove that it is time to crush the Democratic Party with the practical administration of public affairs in which the people have been defrauded for years, as the Ring Rogues in California and Maine show that the American people are generally of this opinion.

CARL SCHURZ.

Speech in the Content at Nashville—The Necessity of General Amnesty Urged—The Formation of a New Party Advocated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 20.—CARL SCHURZ made his promised speech at the Capitol here today. An immense audience attended, representing all parties and all sections of Tennessee. His arrival in the hall was greeted with loud applause. He began by stating that notwithstanding captious remarks which have been made relative to his accepting an invitation from prominent men who had been in the rebel army, he was not at all dissatisfied Union men, and equally happy to stretch out his hand to all men who had stood against the Government during the war, but who were now ready to work for the restoration of universal peace, harmony, friendship and true brotherhood. He thanked the Unionists, Confederates, Republicans, Democrats, conservatives and radicals for the cordial hand for the friendly welcome extended him. He had no selfish aspirations. His audience had nothing to give him. He had attained the highest political position attainable by a foreign-born citizen under the Constitution. He would utter the natural convictions of his mind without fear and impartiality. Proceeding to discuss the present conditions of public affairs, he said a general amnesty should no longer be postponed. It would tend to disarm the feeling of alienation caused in the South by the results of the war. A just, generous, and conciliatory policy should be adopted. It was necessary to return without delay to the ordinary practice of constitutional Government. Local self-government should be restored, and the freedom which belonged to it. Great abuses had grown up in the civil service and must be corrected. Our system of import duties needed change. The taxes must be reduced. A natural and specie payments must be made, corruption in high places rebuked, the influence of corporations of tremendous power guarded against, and donations of the public lands stopped. There were, he said, problems to be solved, and his views were shared by millions of the liberal Republicans in the North. Some of them were of especial interest to the South. He next touched upon his audience the importance of the attitude of the South in laboring for reforms. So long as disorders prevailed, the North would not yield to its liberal and progressive impulses. He said the war was not caused by the antagonism between slavery and free labor, but by slavery brought on the rebellion and caused its sustained and encouraged a Southern Republicans in the advocacy of those principles which are dear to them, and which they know to be right. If the time has now come when rebels can with impunity pull down that flag and tear it asunder, and exult in its prostrate state—that moment sounds the death-knell of Republicanism in the South. The eyes of every loyal man in this State (who is aware of the above treasonous proceedings) are turned toward Washington to see what steps the national authorities will take in the matter. If the Government fails to administer rigid punishment, as such a loyalty becomes as a discount in Texas, and loyal men may prepare to be insulted, taunted and scorned by the men who have no respect for the old Star-Spangled Banner."

TEXAS.

Reported Outrage in Bremond—The United States Flag Said to Have Been Torn Down and Burned.

The Brazos *Weekly Eagle*, published at Bryan, Texas, in its issue of Sept. 15, asserts that on Tuesday night of the previous week the United States flag was torn down at a Republican meeting in Bremond, by the rebel Democracy, and burned in the street. It is difficult to classify the *Eagle* politically, as in the number sent us one column contains an article strongly Democratic, and in the next appears the assertion quoted above, with comments as follows:

"Such an atrocious outrage ought not and will not be permitted to pass by unpunished. This is an index of the spirit that animates the Democracy in the present campaign. This is the spirit that Gov. DAVIS foresaw when he issued his election order, so as to nip it in the bud. This is the spirit that will speedily whirl the whole State of Texas into a scene of riot and bloodshed, unless it is crushed at once. The preceding folds of that flag alone is what is sustained and encouraged Southern Republicans in the advocacy of those principles which are dear to them, and which they know to be right. If the time has now come when rebels can with impunity pull down that flag and tear it asunder, and exult in its prostrate state—that moment sounds the death-knell of Republicanism in the South. The eyes of every loyal man in this State (who is aware of the above treasonous proceedings) are turned toward Washington to see what steps the national authorities will take in the matter. If the Government fails to administer rigid punishment, as such a loyalty becomes as a discount in Texas, and loyal men may prepare to be insulted, taunted and scorned by the men who have no respect for the old Star-Spangled Banner."

Gov. Davis' Election Circular—His Letter to the Democrats of Galveston.

Below will be found the letter which Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has sent to the committee appointed by the recent Democratic meeting in Galveston to request him to modify his stringent rules for the preservation of peace on the days of the election in that State:

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 4, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, from Major M. C. MCELMORE, while at Waco, a few days since, of your communication of August 4th, with proceedings of a meeting at Galveston on the 19th August, respecting my circular of Aug. 3, containing regulations to prevent disturbance and intimidation at the approaching registry and election. In answer to the request contained in the resolutions and in your communication, that I should "withdraw said circular, I will only say that I cannot, after careful consideration of the constitutional objections to the circular expressed by your meeting, coincide with the views expressed. I see that the constitutional amendments referred to have any bearing upon the question of the enforcement of the registry laws, and I cannot see how people can be prevented peaceably and without hindrance of intimidation. Further, I do not coincide with you in your apprehension that the unprejudiced and impartial execution of the provisions of the circular I think them provisions will be enforced. Having these views, I of course find myself compelled to refuse your request, but beg leave to say that this is with the greatest respect for your opinions and wishes. Your obedient servant,

EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

MINNESOTA.

Republican State Convention—Resolutions Urging a Readjustment of Taxes and Tariff—Nomination of State Officers.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 21.—The Republican State Convention met today at noon. It was the largest convention of any political party ever before held in the State, numbering over 500 delegates. The first, second and third resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Minnesota, while earnestly desiring the prosperity of every section of our common country, and the competent development of commerce and manufactures, nevertheless regards agriculture as the paramount material interest of the State, and to all other forms of industry should be held subordinate.

Resolved, That the cement of law is equality and universality, and that it is beyond their constitutional power for the General Government to discriminate between the different classes of the people, to enrich those engaged in some pursuits by taxes levied on those engaged in other pursuits, thus making the same law a means of wealth for some, while it is an engine of oppression to others; that such policy as this is as unlimited in its operations as is human selfishness, and tends to absorb in the hands of a few the subsistence of the many and thus create those great irregularities of wealth and poverty which threaten the very existence of our free institutions.

Resolved, That, while we prefer indirect taxation by means of imposts as improvements to direct taxation upon the basis of population under a system of internal revenue, justice and policy dictate that the burdens of taxation should fall with most weight upon the vices and luxuries of society, and with the least force on the wants of the multitude, and the Government should regard rather the prosperity of the many than the aggrandizement of those already in wealth.

The fourth resolution indorses the administration of Gov. AUSTIN. The fifth declares that the ascendency of the Republican Party is necessary to preserve the fruits of the great struggles through which the country has passed. The sixth resolution indorses the Administration of President GRANT as practical, able and efficient. The seventh resolution refers to State lands, and the eighth to railroads. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Horace Austin; Lieutenant-Governor, A. H. Yale; Secretary of State, S. J. Jeameson; Treasurer, W. M. Seager; Associate Justices; J. E. McMilline and J. M. Berry; Attorney-General, T. F. E. Cornell.

NEW-YORK.

The Nominations of the Oneida County Republicans.

Of Hon. SAMUEL S. LOWERY, whom the Republicans of Oneida County have nominated for the Senate, the Utica *Herald* says: "Mr. LOWERY possesses in an eminent degree the confidence of the entire Republican Party of the county. He has represented the First District in the Assembly and exhibited the best qualities of an able and honest legislator, so upright that no one would tamper with him, so shrewd that no one could circumvent him. He was Chairman of the County Committee last year, and Republicans thus came to learn his executive capacity, his uniform courtesy, and his knowledge of men. He has grown up from childhood here, building up a business that demonstrates his industry and ability, and a character and reputation pure and clean and elevated. In the very prime of his years, and the vigor of his powers, he will be a worthy representative of the best qualities of this imperial district."

The other candidates nominated by the Convention, which was held in Rome on Tuesday, are:

For County Judge—Alexander H. Bailey, of Rome.

For Surrogate—Joseph S. Avery, of Clinton.

For District-Attorney—David C. Stoddard, of Utica.

For Coroner—Charles B. Tefft, of Utica.

For Justice of Sessions—Henry Johnson, of Westmoreland.

The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT, commending the course of Congressman BOOREMS, denouncing the Tammany frauds, and commending the candidates nominated to the party and the people. Also the following:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Oneida County renew their expressions of pride and confidence in Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, the United States Senator whom they have given to the country; that they believe his great acquirements, his powerful eloquence, his clear ability to grasp and master all questions of moment in the national Senate; and they appeal to the party in the State to re-elect him to the position which he fills so brilliantly and so honorably.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention:

FULTON—Allan C. Churchill, Green C. Wait, William Vail.

GREENE—Theodore C. Teale, C. C. Peck, Geo. Nicholls.

SULLIVAN—C. V. R. Ludington, R. R. Jillit, Rockwell Tyler.

GEN. BUTLER.

He Calls upon the United States Senators from Massachusetts.

The authorized statement published on Tuesday morning, giving the opinions of Senators SUMNER and WILSON upon the present political situation in Massachusetts, is said to have disturbed the equanimity of Gen. BUTLER, and at an early hour he posted off to interview those two gentlemen. The results, as currently reported, are thus summed up by the Boston *Journal*:

"Gen. BUTLER, after having fully satisfied himself that the statement published was authorized, proceeded in very plain language to recall to Senator SUMNER's mind the debt of gratitude which he felt the Senator owed him for his past sympathy. The Senator, while fully acknowledging the pleasant relations which had existed, failed to see that on this account he ought to withhold his censure of a canvass conducted in a manner which did not please, and whose results, as the result of which would be most injurious to the State and to the party. It is understood that Gen. BUTLER then intimated that he should take early occasion to publish Senator SUMNER's criticisms upon Gen. GRANT. Such is the purport of the interview that was current in political circles last evening, and it is no doubt substantially correct. We shall, therefore, be obliged to add to the fifty reasons already given 'Why BUTLER should be Governor' the additional one: 'Because CHARLES SUMNER has criticised Gen. GRANT.'"

Gen. BUTLER spoke at East Abington in the evening, and in his opening remarks said:

I remember in 1863, the emancipation year, when Mr. SUMNER was about to be a candidate for Senator. I remember that he went all over the Commonwealth, and on every platform addressed the people upon such topics as he thought would best advance his election, or advance the good of the party in which he was engaged. And I remember also, later still, our junior Senator, Mr. WILSON, last year did the very same thing that I have done; went to Springfield during the canvass for Representatives, who, he supposed, were to elect him Senator, and addressed the laboring men, and went all over the Commonwealth and addressed the temperance men upon the impropriety of their splitting off from the Republican Party. So, if I am offending in this, fellow citizens, I am offending with good precedents and good examples."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Westchester County—Election of Republican Delegates.

At a meeting of the Republican electors of the town of West Farms, held yesterday, the following delegates were unanimously chosen:

For Assembly District Convention to elect delegates to State Convention—E. H. Shannon, Charles H. Swords, James L. Wells, John Bolton and William Metkiesham.

County Convention—W. W. Niles, E. K. Anderson, John Pierce, B. K. Peebles and Abner Beardsley.

Assembly—W. W. Niles, J. F. Swords, E. H. Shannon, John Pounell, Sr., and J. Cooper Rowland.

A resolution was passed expressing approval of the course pursued by the NEW-YORK TIMES in relation to the developments of the Tammany Ring.

Tammany Republican Assembly Nominations.

The Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Convention met last night and appointed a committee "to confer with organizations opposed to Tammany Hall" and agree upon a nominee. The following nominations have been made:

Sixth District, Isaac Wood; Seventh District, H. N. Twombley; Ninth District, Stephen Fell; Tenth District, Henry S. Wallace; Eleventh District, John Slossom; Thirteenth District, Geo. H. Mackay; Sixteenth District, Henry Wilson; Seventeenth District, Geo. P. Bradford; Twenty-first District, James Madison Boyd.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Union Revived—Tweed's Friends Halting—Tammany to be Excluded from the State Convention—Coalition of Democrats.

Yesterday morning letters were sent to the prominent men in the Democratic Party in this City who are opposed to Tammany Hall, and likewise to a chosen few of the political adherents of Tammany, requesting them to be present in the evening, at Cooper Institute, where something of great political interest would transpire. Accordingly, about one hundred prominent politicians assembled at Cooper Institute, and at 8 o'clock Hon. ROBERT. B. ROOSEVELT appeared and called the assemblage to order, in Room No. 24. There were present several Presidents and officers of Wm. M. Tweed Clubs, members of the Committee of Seventy, adherents of the Young Democracy, delegates of the German Democratic Union Central Committee, and a large number of the Old Democratic Union Party. Mr. ROOSEVELT was then elected Chairman, and PATRICK H. MCDONOUGH Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. ROOSEVELT stated the object of the meeting was to form an organization of all Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall, for the purpose of building that body, and to become the Democratic organization of this City and County. He welcomed all the gentlemen, and said that although there were so many organizations represented, he hoped they could proceed harmoniously, and thus become united in one solid phalanx of Democrats.

As soon as he had finished, Mr. JOHN F. RYAN, President of the First Ward Tweed Club, arose and asked Mr. ROOSEVELT if this new organization was to oppose WM. M. TWEED?

Mr. ROOSEVELT replied that it was opposed to Tammany Hall, and through Tammany, opposed to Mr. TWEED.

Mr. RYAN immediately said that if it was against Mr. TWEED he would not listen a moment to anything that might be said against him, and that, as he had received the notice, and not being cognizant of the facts, he would withdraw, which he accordingly did. The other officers of Tweed Clubs, however, remained, and took an active part in the proceedings.

The Secretary called over the Wards and found that every Ward was represented. Mr. ROOSEVELT then announced that the new organization was to be the resuscitated Democratic Union, and was ready to hear from any gentleman who wished to speak. Each Ward was called, and the representatives gave their views and opinions as to the feasibility of the scheme, which occupied considerable time. All were in favor of immediate organization, or as one of the speakers expressed it, "kill time first and then we will be able to kill Tammany." When the gentlemen had expressed their views, Mr. ROOSEVELT said that he had just been in consultation with Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and that the latter urged with the greatest force that the Democratic Union be placed upon a strong basis immediately, as that course was the only salvation for the Democratic Party of the State, which has been so crippled by the frauds of the Tammany Ring. "Not only," he said to me, (continued Mr. ROOSEVELT,) "will resolutions be presented to the Convention denouncing fraud and corruption, but the delegation from Tammany Hall will be excluded. [Cheers.] You must do everything with the greatest regularity; leave nothing undone which is of any value toward that end. Do everything that can be done without compromising the party. Unite if possible all outside Democratic factions, and make the Democratic Union the strongest power in the City, and your delegation will be admitted to a seat in the State Convention as the regular delegation and Tammany will be formed. If your organization can become of such importance and strength that that course is not pursued, I will resign." These, and other words which convey to you something that will astound and make Tammany tremble, and we now have it in our power to seize the reins which that organization has so long held, and become at once the great Democratic organization. When the other outside parties see that we are in earnest, they will all be looking at our movements and admittance, and we will not have the least trouble to form an organization that will be overwhelming in its power. Strike now while Tammany is prostrated and you will be victorious. It needs no outlay of money; all that is required is, that you set to work about it immediately. Do not wait to see what to-morrow will bring forth; organize immediately. I call upon you to get out the old organizations; we have thirty thousand men ready; and make it strong, efficient and reliable, send a delegation to the Convention. We will be the regular ones and will be admitted, while Tammany will at last have to take a back seat."

The speech was received with great cheers, and a motion was made that a committee of seven be appointed to confer immediately with outside organizations, especially the Ledwith wing. After some discussion the motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee: John Y. Savage, Chairman; Edward Jackman, John Landsman, Philip J. Maguire, Michael Smith, Seth C. Douglass, and James Sheedy, with Hon. R. V. Roosevelt *ex officio*.

The strength of the Democratic Union Party in each Ward was next discussed, and the Ward representatives from every Ward, with three exceptions, made a report, showing that all the Wards were in a favorable condition, and that there was a Ward committee in each Ward which were ready to act.

It was suggested that the General Committee call primaries immediately, but upon after consideration it was deemed expedient to wait until the Committee on Conference should make their report.

Mr. JOSIAH W. CARPENTER, of the German Democratic Union General Committee, stated that a meeting of that committee would probably be held on Friday, and that it would be well if the Conference Committee would make their report in time to be presented to that body, as he was sure he would act.

After a lengthy discussion in relation to the details of the arrangement, the meeting adjourned to await the action of the Committee.

The Committee met after the meeting, and resolved to consult with other organizations today, and to bring in their complete report by Saturday at the very latest, and, if possible, before this day, if all the organizations could be visited.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON owns no bonds.

Hon. ISAAC MYGATT has again been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Greene County.

It is claimed that JOHN TRACEY secured a majority of the delegates chosen in Albany, yesterday, for the Democratic Senatorial Convention.

Very much of the gratifying triumph of the Republicans in California is attributed to the German voters, who deserted the Democrats in force.

All the delegates from Oswego County to the Republican Judicial Convention are said to favor the nomination of Hon. S. C. HUNTINGTON for Supreme Judge.

Hon. JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey, is said to have written a letter expressing the opinion that the Democrats must accept the recent amendments to the Constitution.

The Democrats of Galveston, Texas, had a large torch-light procession on Tuesday night. It is reported that many negroes have been illegally registered in that city.

Gen. KILPATRICK will be unable to fulfill his engagements to speak in Pennsylvania during the present campaign, and his place will be filled by Gen. BUTE, of Kentucky.

A writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* seems to think HUMPHREY MARSHALL would exactly fill the seat in the United States Senate now held by GARRETT DAVIS.

The Boston *Traveller* seems to look upon Congressman DAWES as a possible candidate before the Massachusetts Republican State Convention for its nomination for Governor.

Returns received by the Springfield *Republican* show the election of 579 delegates to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, of which 218 are for BUTLER and 361 against him.

The Senate of Texas has passed by two majority a bill forbidding common carriers to make any distinction in persons carried by them, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both.

The Boston Republicans held caucuses in various Wards last night for the election of delegates to the State Convention, which resulted in electing Gen. Rice and forty-four Butler delegates. Lowell sends a full delegation of twenty-two for BUTLER.

JAMES B. BECK and THOMAS C. MCCREERY are the leading candidates in Kentucky for the United States Senate, with J. PROCTOR KNOTT looming up behind them, ready to step forward and grasp the prize should there be difficulty in securing it for them.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER spoke in Cincinnati last evening; Secretary BOUTWELL is to speak there on the 29th inst.; Hon. JACOB MUELLER, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, on the 4th of October, and Senator SHERMAN on the 7th.

Whatever may have been Senator GRIMES'S D. LORD'S wishes, he did not succeed in alluring Gov. HOFFMAN from his seat in the railroad car as he passed through Rochester on Monday night on his way to Buffalo, to attend the International Industrial Exhibition.

The Attorney-General of Texas has decided that all foreigners who have resided in the State twelve months, and a particular county six months, and have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, are entitled to registry.

As Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has declined the request of the Democrats of Galveston to withdraw his stringent election order, they have held another meeting and resolved to make the best of what they style his unconstitutional and arbitrary exercise of authority, and to do their utmost to increase the Democratic vote, seeking by this means to "overthrow the corruptionists, who are now preying upon the vitals of the country, and who, in the voracity of their appetites, neither regard the Federal nor State Constitutions."

The Republicans of New-Brunswick, N. J., held an enthusiastic ratification meeting on Monday night. Gen. JOHN R. MCPHERSON presiding. Hon. OGDENSBURG WAIKE, their standard-bearer in the present contest, made a brief address, which was well received; and speeches were made by Hon. JOHN DAVIDSON, Major HERBERT and Z. K. PANGBORN.

The people of Minnesota are to vote upon two amendments to their State Constitution at their next election. One prohibits the Legislature from relieving any railroad from the tax upon its gross earnings, and the other authorizes an increase of the State indebtedness for the purpose of erecting buildings for the deaf, dumb and blind, and for the State Prison, to the amount of $250,000 in excess of the quarter of a million dollars now authorized by the Constitution.

The people of Pennsylvania are to decide at their next election whether a convention to revise the Constitution of their State shall be held, and the question not being a partisan one the chairmen of the Republican and the Democratic State Executive Committees have united in recommending to all county committees to print and distribute tickets both for and against a convention, that the sense of the people may be fairly taken.

After describing how freely the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention cast to the winds the party's long-cherished and vaunted principles, the Salem *Gazette* says: "American annals, their victories by popular majorities usually; and yet few victories can equal, either in magnitude or importance, those in which the main principles of the opposition are conceded as the only safe course for entering upon a campaign."

A general Election bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Texas State Senate, on the second day of the session, and they have reported back a majority and minority report. The former recommends the Governor to issue a proclamation to hold an election for members of the Legislature Nov. 29 and 30, and December 1 and 2. The minority recommend that the Governor be instructed to order an election as early as practicable.

It is understood that Hon. WM. PINKNEY WHYTE's aspirations are for a seat in the United States Senate, and that, should he be elected Governor of Maryland, he would probably vacate the chair in a short time to become the successor of Mr. VICKERS. By a peculiar provision of the State Constitution, when the office of Governor becomes vacant the President of the Senate does not succeed to the office. The Legislature is empowered to elect any qualified person for the residue of the term.

A question has arisen in the Maryland Courts as to the right of negroes to vote, who, previous to their enfranchisement, were convicted of infamous crime and served a term in the Penitentiary. Judge MAGRUDER, of the Seventh Judicial District, is said to have decided that such persons have the right to register. In the Second District the full Bench has decided just the other way. The question will doubtless be referred to the appellate tribunal of the State for an authoritative and final decision.

Senator MORTON delivered an able speech before a large Republican meeting in Cincinnati on Saturday night. He objected to Mr. GREELEY'S construction of the amendments as virtually destroying them, and defended the Ku-Klux law against the wild charge he made that it was war. So far from this, he said, the bill contemplates a judicial proceeding from first to last, and while the President is authorized to use the power when the State authorities fail or refuse, the parties arrested are always to be handed over to the civil authorities for trial.

President GRANT reached Cincinnati late on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning the *Enquirer*, of that city, said: "We hope the citizens of Cincinnati and surrounding country will, without distinction of party, give him such a kind and cordial reception as the distinguished office he holds entitles him to. Gen. GRANT was elected by the Republicans, but he is the President of United States, the most exalted position in the world, as we believe. He represents the entire people, and we doubt not our citizens will turn out and extend to the President an unbounded welcome, befitting his honorable position and the patriotism of American citizens."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* declares itself in favor of minority representation in the State Legislature. It would also increase the membership of the two Houses three-fold, reduce the length and frequency of the sessions at least one half, and prohibit special legislation. Thus, it thinks, bribery would become very uncommon, while additional safeguards for the people could be made by providing that the yeas and nays on every bill shall be recorded, that no bill which has passed one house shall be considered in the other until it has been printed and published, and that the Governor shall consider no bill which has passed both Houses until it has been printed and published ten days. This last prohibition and the desired short session would seem to be difficult of attainment together.

Local Political Brevities.

The Tammany General Committee will meet on Monday evening next and appoint a date for holding the primaries.

The Republican primary elections will be held in all the Wards to-night for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, who will in turn elect delegates to the State Convention, which is to be held on the 26th inst.

A meeting was held, last night, of the Irish Democratic Union Club No. 1, at Jefferson Hall, corner of Hudson and Charles streets. It was resolved that the City Ticket before the action of the Ninth Ward Independent Working Men's Association in nominating Mr. ANDREW HOLLY to represent the Ninth Assembly district in the Legislature.

The Republican Club of the Town of West Farms is the name of a new organization of influential and active Republicans of every section of the town, with the following gentlemen as officers, viz.: JAMES L. WELLS, President; GEORGE P. SWORDS and ALFRED PETIT, Vice-Presidents; JOHN W. BOLTON, Secretary; and CHAS. H. SWORDS, Treasurer.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward German Democratic Committee was held at Karl's Germania Hall, last evening, Mr. G. R. HERMAN presiding. It was decided to call a general meeting of the Tenth and Eleventh Ward Committees, to select, in conjunction with the Seventeenth Ward Committee, a German candidate for Senator of the Sixth Assembly district.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Edward J. Shandley Association was held last night at No. 6 Clinton-place. District Committees were appointed to further the interest of Mr. SHANDLEY as a candidate for Register at the coming election. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Hon. M. J. NORTON as candidate for re-election to the State Senate.

At the First Assembly District Republican Convention of Queens County, held at Roslyn yesterday, the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: John A. King and John Birdsall; alternates, Silas Titus, Ernest Liebke. Judiciary—L. Prince, Geo. W. Denton, O. Payne; alternates, M. D. Gould, Joseph Pray and John Kirby. The Convention was unanimously in favor of JOHN A. KING for Senator.

RAILROAD DANGERS.

Conference of the Massachusetts State Commissioners with Railroad Managers—Suggestion of Mr. Adams—Co-operative Committee Appointed.

In response to the invitation of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts a very full representation of the leading railroad corporations in the State assembled in the rooms of the Commissioners in Boston, on Tuesday. The object of the conference, as set forth in the circular, was to call attention to several facts developed in the course of the investigations of the disaster at Revere, and to secure the co-operation of the railroad officials in obtaining greater security for the traveling public. The following roads were represented: Boston and Albany, by Chester W. Chapin, President; and D. Waldo Lincoln, Vice-President; New-Bedford & Taunton, by Warren Ladd, Superintendent; Boston & Maine, by Francis Cogswell, President, and William Merritt, Superintendent; Eastern, by George M. Browne, President, J. Prescott, Superintendent, and Henry L. Williams, Director; Connecticut River, by Daniel L. Harris, President; Cape Cod, by E. N. Winslow, Superintendent; Fitchburg, by Charles L. Heywood, Superintendent, and E. Haskel Derby, Attorney; Old Colony and Newport, by William H. Bullock, Superintendent, and W. F. Choate, Attorney; Worcester and Nashua, by Thomas, Kinnicut, President, and C. G. Turner, Superintendent; Providence and Worcester, by William Hilton, Superintendent; Boston, Hartford and Erie, by Wm. M. Parker, Superintendent, and Mr. Clark, of the Trustees; Hartford and New-Haven, by W. P. Burrell, President; Taunton Branch, by A. E. Swasey, Superintendent; Boston and Providence, by Hon. John H. Clifford, President, and A. A. Folsom, Superintendent; Providence and Stonington, by J. B. Gardner, Assistant Superintendent. Other gentlemen were present, including Hon. John B. Alley, representing a committee of citizens of Lynn on the Revere disaster, E. B. Mudge and E. W. Morton, from the Swampscott Committee, and Gen. William Raymond Lee, who was for a long time identified with the Boston and Providence Railroad. The following report of the meeting we quote mainly from the Boston *Advertiser*:

The meeting was called to order by Commissioner CONVERSE, after which Commissioner ADAMS addressed the gentlemen present as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Before proceeding to the transaction of any business, the Commissioners desire to state, as briefly as possible, why they have requested the officers of the several railroad corporations to meet them here upon this occasion, and the results they hope to arrive at through this meeting. One of the duties especially imposed upon this Board by chapter 408 of the acts of '69, is to investigate any accident occurring upon a railroad, which shall result in personal injury or loss of life; and they are farther generally directed to keep themselves informed as to the condition of all the railroads of the Commonwealth, and the manner in which they are operated, with reference to the security and accommodation of the public; and in the month of January of each year they are to report to the Legislature, and make such suggestions as to the general railroad policy of the Commonwealth, or as to the condition, affairs or conduct of any of the railroad corporations of the Commonwealth, as may seem to them appropriate. Under these provisions of the law a very difficult task has been imposed upon this Board. As a result of the investigations which have been had into the causes of the recent accidents at Revere. It can hardly admit of doubt that the causes of that accident, and the safeguards which may prevent the recurrence of any similar accident in future, will be subjects of very grave consideration with the next Legislature, and that they will lead to much important additional legislation. It is of very great consequence to the railroad corporations, as well as to the public, that all legislative action upon this subject should be based upon thorough and exact information both as to the causes of danger and the most feasible safeguards against them. It is incumbent upon this Board to procure and furnish such information through every means at their control. The causes of the disaster have already been thoroughly investigated; it now remains to consider the question of safeguards. In entering upon this most difficult portion of their duties, the Commissioners have thought it only just both to the corporations and the public to give all parties full opportunity to present their views and to influence the results to be arrived at. The questions involved are in very great degree practical and scientific. It is obviously out of the question for this Board to undertake to arrive at its conclusions in the first place, and then to submit them for the consideration of the railroad companies in the States. It would be unjust both to the public and the corporations for the Commissioners arbitrarily to arrive at certain conclusions, and to submit them to the Legislature, without consulting any one. After much consideration, therefore, we have finally decided to invite your co-operation in our preliminary investigations, in the hope that we may thus arrive at certain, although perhaps only partial results, which may be presented to the Legislature as matters of general concurrence. Should we fail to arrive at any such concurrent results, the discussions and investigations could hardly fail to be of great value to this Board, and to greatly influence the independent conclusions which they, in such case, must offer. It is perfectly apparent, however, that no results of practical value can be arrived at through a general oral discussion or debate. The Commissioners therefore seek the aid of some few of the more experienced railroad officials, with whom they may from time to time consult as representing to a degree the whole railroad system of the State. We desire, therefore, to suggest to you the expediency of now designating such of your number as you may see fit, who may represent you in carrying out the work before us. Of course it is not necessary to give such representatives any authority to finally bind the various companies to the acceptance of any results. That will be a matter for legislative consideration. What this board now desires is simply a facility for direct consultation in the course of a delicate investigation with some few chief representatives of the seven railroads of the State. We also desire at the same time, and for similar reasons, to invite the several committees appointed at the meetings held in consequence of the Revere disaster to designate a subcommittee of convenient size from their number, with whom we may consult during our investigations, and to whom we can refer as occasion may call them all. Beyond these matters we have at this time nothing to suggest for your consideration. The discussion of questions of detail appears to us to be now premature.

Mr. CHAPIN, of the Boston and Albany Road, said he agreed with the suggestions offered by the Commissioners. He knew but little concerning the Disaster on that road, except having heard of it by telegraph in England; it gave him great uneasiness, and on reading in the circular of the Commissioners that the accident was as likely to occur on either of the railroads in Massachusetts as the Eastern, he was of the opinion that something ought to be done, and at once. He defended his own road from this general charge, and expressed his belief that all roads had the precaution of time at which one train shall follow another. Gen. STARK, in behalf of the Lowell Road, said that while he was willing to aid the commissioners in their efforts to improve the railroad system of the State, he deprecated the idea of the assertion contained in their circular, that no single road in Massachusetts had sufficient safeguards for the protection of passengers. He thought the Commissioners were unnecessarily alarming the public, and he protested against the course which they were pursuing. The Lowell Road had many safeguards not provided by other roads.

Mr. JEFFERDS, of the Boston and Providence Road, agreed with Mr. CHAPIN in respect to the causes and consequences of the disaster. He also agreed with Gen. STARK in saying that at a time like this, when the tone of the public mind was in an abnormal condition, everything should be done to allay the fears of the community, instead of increasing the alarm. He, for one, regarded the construction of the Board of Railroad Commissioners with favor, but a false inference might be drawn from the circular which they had issued. The proportion of accidents on railroads in Great Britain was seven to one compared with Massachusetts, where twenty-three and a half million passengers had been transported and not a single accident occurring to a passenger in his seat in the cars. He referred to the several kinds of brakes in use on the Providence Road, and said that he would prove all things and hold fast to that which was good. In conclusion, he moved the appointment of a Committee of Three, to report a committee to cooperate with the Commissioners in their efforts, and the motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORTON it was voted that each citizens' committee shall appoint a subcommittee of one to act in concert with the Commissioners and committee of the railroads.

Mr. E. F. DERBY suggested to the Commissioners that in making recommendations as to the management of roads they should distinguish between single and double track roads, and he incidentally spoke of the good management of the Fitchburg Road, on which, from 1844 to the present time, a passenger in his seat in the cars had never been killed.

Mr. J. S. WHELOW, Superintendent of the Lowell Road, entered his protest against the wholesale statement of inefficiency of management of all the roads in the State, and said that since the road with which he was connected was opened in 1835, no passengers in the cars had been fatally injured. Mr. EVANS of the Maplewood committee insisted on opposing the publication of the cause of the Revere accident, but was informed that the Eastern Railroad was not on trial, and he could not be allowed to proceed. The gentleman, after entering his protest, reluctantly gave way to the nominating committee, who reported a committee of five, consisting of Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD of the Boston and Providence, Mr. WALDO LINCOLN of the Boston and Albany, JOHN B. WINSLOW of the Boston and Lowell, WILLIAM MERRITT of the Boston and Maine, and DANIEL L. HARRIS of the Connecticut River Railroad. The following letter was read before the Commissioners:

POMFRET, Sept. 18, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. PRESCOTT: Since there has been so much written and said about the late accident at Revere station, upon the Eastern Railroad, and so many suggestions made that trains should be run by telegraph, I have thought it might not be out of place for me to say a few words in connection with running by telegraph. During my management of trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad between Portland and Island Pond, 180 miles, for more than sixteen years, there were run a great many trains per day by telegraph orders or by signals carried by a preceding train and by special time-table. I found that trains could not be run with that regularity by telegraph that we could by time-table or signals carried by a preceding train. One train was run without delay by telegraph orders, but other trains will be more or less delayed. No stationary signal should be depended upon to stop a train to prevent colliding, if two trains; all such signals should be used by a live man. There is no doubt but what there has been more lives lost, more persons injured, and a greater amount of property destroyed in using, or in other words misusing, of telegraph for the movement of trains than by any one other cause, and I think than by all other causes put together, in causing collisions. I say this much should allow me to say more fully my experience of running trains by telegraph.

With great respect, yours faithfully,

A. T. CORBIER.

Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY then retracted the statement he made at the inquest in Lynn, and said he now wished to declare that after a fuller investigation he could not see wherein Mr. PRESCOTT could be blamed for the disaster at Revere. The conference was then dissolved.

The Hudson River Regatta.

The members of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association are getting themselves in trim for their coming regatta. From present indications, the regatta will be one of the most pleasing and interesting spectacles that has been given on the Hudson for many years. The Board of Delegates of the Association will meet on Friday evening next, at the Gulick Club-house, for receive entries

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As anticipated, real estate matters were quiet at the Exchange yesterday, Sept. 20, no sales being made. In fact the only business of any nature transacted at the room was a stock sale, conducted by MULLINS, WILKINS & CO., at which the following securities were disposed of at the prices noted:

Forty shares Lorillard Insurance Company, par value, $25 each, sold at 118½; $5,000. Washington and Georgetown Horse Railroad Company 6 per cent. bonds, interest February and August, $500 each, sold at 70¾ per cent; 50 shares Washington and Georgetown Horse Railroad Company, par $50 each, sold at 30 per cent; 20 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, par $50 each, 115; 5 shares Chatham National Bank, par $25 each, 170; 33 shares Westchester County Gas-light Company, par $50 each, 110; 300 shares Brady's Bend Bridge Company stock, (typewritten stock) par $100 each, sold at 16 per cents; and 20 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, par $100 each, sold at 213.

The sale of villa plots at Closter, N. J., on the line of Northern Railway, held on Tuesday, Sept. 19, by A. D. MILLER, JR., & BRO., was quite largely attended, and the sales reported were about 100 of the plots offered by said being sold at fair prices, some of them bringing as high as $600 per plot. Should a detailed report of the auction be received, which was not the case yesterday, from those in charge of the transaction, it will be published to-morrow.

Today, at the Exchange, legal sales of City real estate will be conducted by JAMES M. MILLER, and JOSIAH MCGRAW, respectively, at which properties will be offered as follows: Two lots, with buildings thereon, known as Nos. 65 and 67 Laurens-street, west side, near Broome, and a four-story brown-stone house and lot (Columbian College lease) situated on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of parties desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.

Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses for sale, near 5th-av., on 37th-st., 38th-st., 39th-st., 40th-st., and 41st-st.

For particulars and permits, apply to

R. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 2 Pine-st.
Or No. 39 East 17th-st.

HINE & PELL,
A. B. HINE, WALDEN PELL,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 257 6TH-AV., JUNCTION OF BROADWAY,
Give their particular attention to collection of rents and charge of property.

The management of estates a specialty.

REFER TO
FELLS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 79 Pearl-st.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $25,000 to $35,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 10th-st.

M. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 166 Broadway, corner Pine-st., Real Estate Agents, pay particular attention to the care of estates, attending to the repairs, renting and collecting rents of the same.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to place their estates in hands of agents may rely on the best of attention being given to the business.

HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable properties on Harlem River, containing about 10 acres, with valuable water-front; very desirable for manufacturing purposes, or a coal or lumber yard. Apply to M. J. LYNCH, and HUGH N. CAMP, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES ON 8TH, 5th Madison, Park and Lexington avs., and intermediate streets; also, country residences for sale or to let. Detailed lists at office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-EAST CORNER 46TH-st. and Madison-av., very desirable four-story and basement brown-stone front high-stoop house. Apply to EDWARD PATTERSON, Nos. 57 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—QUITE NEAR 5TH-AV.—Five new brown-stone houses, for sale by W. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ON MURRAY HILL.—A fine three-story-and-cellar high brown-stone house, very cheap; others, on 5th and Madison avs., $50,000 to $300,000. W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$18,000 TO $30,000.—SEVERAL new brown-stone houses, which must be sold; location first-class. RIKER & CO., No. 44 West 23d-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—CHOICE CENTRAL Park lots, 5th-av., 59th to 110th-sts., and 7th-av., and 59th-st., and intermediate avenues, single or in plots. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

SEVERAL TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT Houses, first-class, brown stone, locations in and near Hilton, above 42d-st., from $22 to the best made. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 210 6th-av.

WIRE EXCHANGE—LARGE 8TH-AV. first-class parlor floors for a good, well located four-story house, at value. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 210 6th-av.

A CHOICE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop stone house, West 24th-st., 21x50x100, between 7th and 8th avs.; cheap, to close an estate. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 210 6th-av.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—LOTS and plots on Boulevard, and all the avenues and cross streets, for sale by M. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 166 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT $3,000, ON EASY TERMS, the house No. 12 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. 20 by 100, in perfect order; immediate possession. Carriage not required. Apply to T. PEZZO, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depôts; in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars made forty feet long, will greatly increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH Co., N. J., at the junction of the Navesink and South and Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean—forty-four desirable villa plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Sandy Hook, Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 2½ miles from Long Branch, 1½ hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For cards to view premises and information, call (or at address) J. B. WINCHESTER, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—FOR sale, in Westchester County, various plots, improved and unimproved, of from two to 100 acres; also, eight or nine cottages, from $1,000 to $4,000 per lot, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to M. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 166 Broadway.

AT METUCHEN, N. J., ON THE NEW Jersey and Philadelphia Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York, a new cottage and lot, eight rooms; one-quarter of a mile from the depot; best location in the place. Price, $4,500; $600 cash and balance monthly. Possession immediately. MANNING DANIELS or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Pine-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, beautifully situated, at reduced prices. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 256 Broadway, 9 to 11; at Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR SALE, a country-seat, situated high and healthy, of 30 acres, with good small house, carriage-house, and extensive hot-houses; grounds well shaded and fruited; will be sold low, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR to let, a fine, large new house, with all the modern improvements, situated high and about five minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE for sale.—Inquire on the premises, No. 6 West 14th-st. None but responsible parties desiring to rent house or purchase furniture need call.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE on West 23d-st.
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

24th-st., near 6th-av., four-story high-stoop, fourteen rooms; one year or eighteen months; per month, $250.
ALSO,

25th-st., near 5th-av., elegant first-story Brownstone-fronted house; two or three years; per month, $400.
ALSO,

Madison-av., near 29th-st., five-story English basement, fully furnished, till May 1872; per month, $600.
ALSO,

Irving-place, near 19th-st., four-story high-stoop, elegantly furnished; per month, $400.
ALSO,

Bleecker, near 4th-av., modern four-story brown-stone house, for three years; per month, $600.
ALSO,

25th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop, first-class; completely furnished; per month, $600.
ALSO,

24th-av., between 7th and 14th sts., several furnished houses, from $200 per month.
ALSO,

On Madison-av., Murray Hill, several first-class houses, from $400 to $600 per month, all elegantly furnished.
ALSO,

A large list of unfurnished and furnished houses. Parties from HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
$250 PER MONTH TO $1,000.
Also,
Several first-class unfurnished
Houses for sale in all parts of the City, by
TAYLOR & STEARNS,
No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR FURNISHED CORNER, 56th-st., Madison-av., with stable, $12,000, (carpets, cornices and mirrors); three-story high-stoop brownstone, 150th-st., near 3d-av., $2,200; three-story brownstone high stoop, East 109th-st., $1,200; three-story and attic high-stoop brick, West 38th-st., $1,800; four-story high stoop, West 51st-st., $2,000. Apply to L. J. CALDWELL, No. 24 Nassau-st., Bible House.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired location; shade and fruit-access; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within easy distance of Wall-st. by O. G. Railroad. Inquire of HAMILTON & CO., No. 66 Front-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 24 miles up, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stabling, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant residence for a family. Inquire on the premises, Park Place, Apply at No. 1 Bleecker-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A—JUST THE THING FOR A VERY small private family, a handsomely and fully furnished three-story stoop house, (seven rooms), excellent neighborhood, 27th-st., near 6th-av.; rent, $60 per month; will stay or buy. GODLEE,
No. 5 West 26th-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Madison-av., three first-st., 37th-st., 42d-st., West 19th-st., 3d-av., and West 45th-st., and in other localities. Apply to M. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 166 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 20x48, in perfect repair, location on Greene's corner, near Broadway; terms moderate. Apply to A. E. CHRISTIE, No. 26 36-av., Bible House.

TO LET—SPLENDID FOUR-STORY STONE house, No. 159 West 36th-st.; every improvement; billiard-room and Phelan's table; just frescoed and painted throughout; satisfactory references required. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 108 East 40th-st., near Park-av. A small, newly-furnished house, in 40th-st., near Park-av.; rent $200 per month. Apply to M. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 166 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LET—ON BEEKMAN-PLACE, CORNER of Bank, entire River Terrace, a four-story brown-stone house, commanding views of the river; is in fine order, has gas-fixtures, furnace, &c.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 37TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from 5th-av., to a gentleman and wife, a second floor, back parlor and servant's room in a four-story brown-stone House; rent $500. Address W. R. D., Box No. 168 Times Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, MADISON-AV., elegant brown-stone front house, four story; 24th-st. near 10th-av.; three-story brick; both elegantly furnished; immediate possession.
D. D. ORRELL, No. 201 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—East 10th-st., West 45th-st. (three), East 51st-st., Madison-av. and various localities. Apply to M. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 166 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, 20x60, lot 100 feet 4in West 24th-st., for a term of years; stable cost $15,000; to build 14 new and in perfect taste and style; immediate possession. Apply at Room No. 206, 24 William-st., or No. 160 West 24th-st. Rent, $2,000 per annum.

STABLES TO LET—TWO VERY SUPErior stables with tenements, in good condition and ready for occupancy, being the premises Nos. 215 and 217 West 26th-st. For terms apply to JOHN J. FINNEY, No. 4 Wall-st., third floor, front office.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS stores, north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av.; also adjoining store, 21 feet front, and well lighted; terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to J. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

A LARGE STORE, FIRST FLOOR, NO. 197 Atlantic-st., near Broadway, with large show-window; rent moderate. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT; A good stand for boots and shoes, or dry goods. Inquire of JAMES H. MILLER, No. 156 9th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUNDREDS

WHO HAVE WANTED TO PURCHASE THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY AT

RICHMOND HILL

during the past year in
SINGLE LOTS AND SMALL PARCELS,
will have a splendid opportunity to do so at
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT AUCTION SALE,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,
of
500 BEAUTIFUL LOTS,

within three minutes' walk of the finest depot on Long Island, which are to be sold positively, absolutely, and without any limits or reservations whatsoever.

Seventy trains per day depart from the depot of South 5th-st., Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock A. M., the day of sale, which has been engaged.

GRAVELLI'S UNRIVALED BAND
will be in attendance.
COLLATION, FREE LUNCH AND CHAMPAGNE WILL BE SERVED UP BEFORE SALE.
REMEMBER,
RICHMOND HILL is a suburb of Brooklyn, only seven miles from the East River, with unrivaled railroad facilities and location unsurpassed. No property on either side
SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND RAILROADS
between
WILLIAMSBURG AND MONTAUK POINT,
surpasses the beautiful lots to be sold at auction on Sept. 28.

GO! GO!—Special Train from foot of South 5th-st., Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale.

Free tickets and maps can be had at office of JOHN ELLIOTT, No. 46 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y., or maps at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 300 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILliam Reid and Robert Hutle and Matthew McDonald, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon, by a bond and mortgage duly executed and delivered on the 16th day of November, 1867, did grant, bargain, sell and release unto Moore & Wilson, their heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map or plan of lots entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1857, and is filed in the office of Register, Kings and the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1857, as lots Nos. 4 and 5 on said map, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-st. (formerly Bergen-st.), distant 100 feet 4in easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-st. with the easterly side of Fourth-av., and running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth-av. 100 feet 5in; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-sixth-st. 50 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth-av. 100 feet 5in to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-st.; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-st. 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, which said premises were conveyed to said William Reid, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emma, his wife, by deed of conveyance bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the bond of said therein contained, was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1867, in Liber 1,019 of Mortgages, page 459; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Banker, by assignment bearing date the 20th day of February, 1869, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1869, in Book 178 of Mortgages, page 462; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Evert A. Banker, administrator, &c., of Evert A. Banker, deceased, to Daniel Ellis, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1870, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1870, in Liber 1,080 of Mortgages, page 1; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due on the same the sum of one thousand and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1867, ($1,090); now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.
New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.
JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.
8203-1m[WF]TH

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURsuance of law, that I will sell at public sale at my office, No. 527 Broadway, on the 4th day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, the property situated on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 37th-st., in the Twenty-sixth Ward, City of New-York, known as Nos. 409, 411, 413, 415, 417 and 419 Seventh-av., and Ward Nos. 1,169, 1,170, 1,196, 1,197, 1,214 and 1,172, to satisfy a claim of the United States, with interest and costs imposed by section 158, act of July 13, 1866, of the Internal Revenue laws.
CHAS. E. COSTER,
Collector Internal Revenue Eighth District New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY A. J. LYNCH AND HUGH N. CAMP,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE NO. 166 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.
SALE THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21,
AT HALF-PAST 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, NO. 157 EAST 37TH-ST.
On the north side, between 4th and Lexington avs.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

PEACE ON THE HUDSON.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock, five splendid properties at Mount Carmel, Conklin and W. J. Green, on the Hudson, near Rock, N. Y., comprising a fine brick residence, carriage-house, barns, and six acres of magnificent land, one of the finest sites on the river. Maps at No. 17 Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 26 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 181 4TH-AV. AND 927 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 12. Sixteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. This graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and insists that all from this school shall have ample time, for five years, to have entered College—St. Columbia, Yale, Williams, Princeton, Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Other classes follow easily. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired. Only year's patrons of former pupils of Dr. Lyon connected with this school.

John Aschmoles, Henry Day, Henry Nicoll,
Jas. B. Adriance, Thomas Geadby, Julius M. Noyes,
John Adriance, Wm. A. Haskins, James W. Tyler,
Rev. Edward Beasley, Jr., Wm. Kent, Jr., Randall
Hon. Benjamin, William Jackson, Samuel Sloan,
John S. Boyd, Thos. P. Jeremiah, Jas. Somerville,
John Brooks, Edw. Kirkland, Homer H. Stewart,
Wm. L. Bunker, Jos. W. Lester, Jas. Symington,
Caleb B. Knevals, Jas. Lenox Kennedy, Geo. T. Trigg,
Nath'l W. Chester, John L. Melchar, Judge Van Vorst,
Robert Colby, James Mott, Albert Weber,
Benj. Curtis, Wm. Morrison, Ralph Wells.

MLLE. ROSTAING'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 16th-st., one door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Prof. A. R. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next, at her residence, No. 9 Gramercy Park, (corner 21st-st. and Irving-pl.) Pupils will be received, and the higher English branches will have special charge of the higher English branches.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 607 Madison-av., corner 59th-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department.
Mr. & Mrs. ELISHE CHARLIER, Principals.

IN ONE VOL. 12MO. LIMP CLOTH, $1.
GILMAN'S FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.
"I have long used Mr. English literature a matter of instruction in this Institution, but I have not before seen any book for schools that seems so well adapted as your 'First Steps' to be a delight to both teacher and pupil."—From George W. Clarke, Ph. D., Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New-York.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 103 EAST 37TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 122 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars given in singing, piano-forte, harp, oil-painting and French. Commences Sept. 12.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, No. 61 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.
LIMITED TO 2 SELECTED BOYS.

Primary department under Miss REBECCA A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:
W. H. Fell, Lucien B. Terry,
G. Lee Knapp, Wm. Vanderbilt,
Jas. Miller, Alstyne & Mil- Philip R. Wilkins,
ler, Shepherd Knapp,
G. M. Clearman, (Clear- Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.)
ance Stores & Co.) Samuel T. Potter,
John D. Crimmins, Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.
A. McKinley,

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares boys for business or college; the fairly-fitting year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Frederick A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Hoyt & Terry's, No. 78 Nassau; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thompson Bros., 5 Broadway.
M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 48 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 24 and 26 West 45th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars on Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building.)
No. 5 Union-square, near 16th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES HALSEY HAVE RE-opened their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fifteen, who will have all the comforts of a home, and the best educational facilities. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. L. HALSEY, at Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Staunford (Conn.) College Institution for Young Ladies. Thorough instruction. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. G. FLAGG, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 9 West 38th-st., will be re-opened on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. HOFFMAN, Mrs. SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD, Visitors addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1861. Opens Sept. 13, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. C. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DERBY, CONN.—The school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars address the principal, Rev. JOHN HOGARTH, Derby, Conn. The third year will begin Sept. 18.

MISS J. E. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English School, No. 159 West 15th-st., for girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. 25. Terms on application.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL.—(LIMITED.) NO. 1,270 B'way, near 32d-st; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 202 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

MISS STEBBINS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 45 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Senior Class, No. 28 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 675 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

ELLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after the 10th, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ANNA T. NICOLAIDES'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES, PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.
Primary, High School and University course. English thoroughly taught.
The Fall Term for 1871 commences MONDAY, Sept. 11. Pupils entered at any time during the term. For circulars giving full information address Box No. 54 Post-office, Passaic, N. J.
Terms reasonable.

BUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 497, 499, 501 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Opens on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, under the Presidency of Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., LL. D., late President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C.
For circulars address
CHARLES CENEY, Secretary.

MISS GINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
No. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Special attention to the Primary Department.

MISS WHITCOMBE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 83 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Sole Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS B. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

LABORATORY OF INSTRUCTION.
A few students of chemistry will be received into my laboratory at No. 18 Exchange-place.
Early application solicited.
J. WALZ, Ph. D.

MRS. EDWARD R. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 West 45d-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK SALE SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 20, 1871.
We, the undersigned, do hereby express our hearty interest in the work of higher education as planned and proposed by Mr. LETTON, of the New-York Sale School. With congratulations for the successful establishment of this Institution, we earnestly commend it to all lovers of sound scholarship.
JOS. H. THOMPSON, EDWARD CROSBY, WM. M. EVARTS.—New-York, June, 1871.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN Instructor in Harvard University, takes a limited number of pupils to study for college. Rooms and address 129 East 24th-st., (cor. Chester's French Institute.) Refers to Profs. Child, Lowell, Cambridge; Profs. Ellis, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., N. Y.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Connecticut, opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Hasen, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open in BROOKLYN, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, Hicks-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 16 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter, as No. 129 East 22d-st.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, LL. D., will open his English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school, including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants of the will be well qualified for this purpose; circulars sent soon.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 26th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 223 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

REMOVAL.—MRS. FREDERICK JONSON and Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 East 21st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

PUPILS CAN BE LED TO ADOPT METHod in study; English studies, mathematics, natural sciences, classics, modern languages, Rossiter Hall boys' school, No. 17 West 44th-st. C. M. HARRISON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 East 21st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J. MISS MANNING, Principal. The Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 28.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 13th-st.; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,314 Broadway, near 30th-st., limited to forty-three boys; room for three more. Circulars of G. P. Putnam & Sons' and at the school.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUsic, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to H. REITZ, Secretary.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,430 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. This establishment gives the school complain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 25. Send for circulars at the school.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

$2.50 FOR TWENTY-FOUR WRITing lessons. Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Lancerian Penmanship. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery, always in session. Ladies' book-keeping department.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen boarding pupils, from seven to fourteen years of age; quiet, elevated, healthful. C. H. SEARS, A. M., Principal.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL RE-open his Day-school for Boys at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 25. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 106 East 26th-st. MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

FARRELD'S INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogue apply to P. FARRELD, No. 1,179 Broadway, corner 27th-st., and to ALEX. HUDSUT, Esq., Herald Building.

MISS WALSH

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
Leaving New-York as follows:
OCEANIC.....Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P.M.
ADRIATIC.....Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1 P.M.
OCEANIC.....Saturday, Oct. 7, 1 P.M.
ADRIATIC.....Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1 P.M.
The White Star Dock, Jersey City.
Passenger Accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship portion, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess on board. Cabin tickets to Cork, Queenstown and Liverpool, $100 gold. Return tickets, available for six months, $180 gold. Intermediate, $60 currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Return tickets, $55 currency. Children under 12 years, half price. Infants, $10. Servants' cabin passage, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Return tickets, $55 currency. Children under 12 years, half price. Infants, $10.
Tickets to Paris, $10, extra additional.
Steerage passengers booked through to Glasgow, Londonderry and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and through rates of freight.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 9 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surgent.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, Nov. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$70
Steerage.....$40
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the annoyance of examining the Custom-house, besides saving time, passage and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 61 Broadway.

QUEEN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Thursday, Sept. 21, 11 A.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 28, 5 P.M.
CITY OF LAMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 28, 5 P.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 30, 11 P.M.
And every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 47 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$80 | First cabin.....$80
To Londonderry.....10 | To London.....10
To Paris.....20 | To Paris.....20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at lowest rates.
Tickets to Queenstown and Liverpool, interchangeable by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FURNESS.....Sept. 27, at 3 P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 4, at 8 A.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Oct. 11, at 3 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 18, at 8½ A.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Oct. 25.
COLORADO, Capt. T. FREEMAN.....Oct. 25, at 2 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 1, at 8½ A.M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 6 North River.
FRANCIS, THOMSON, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 1 P.M.
ITALY, Capt. MOTUMARA.....Saturday, Sept. 30, at 1 P.M.
SPAIN, Gerard, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 10 A.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
VIRGINIA, Wednesday, Sept. 27.
Passengers to Liverpool, London or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Through passage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Antwerp and Glasgow.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
W. F. J. HURST, Manager.

MAIL TO COPENHAGEN.
For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. E. BARSTOW,
will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 18 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DESTER, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMM, General Agents,
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA POSTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL RAMSAY, Capt. HALSEY, THURSDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P.M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER SATURDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL SATURDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 46 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY TUESDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 3 P.M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. and G. R.R., Agent C. and R.R.,
No. 329 Broadway. No. 400 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 21st of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Comd. G. B. FLOUM.....Sept. 21
MERRIMACK, Comd. WIER.....Oct. 21
SOUTH AMERICA, Comd. H. NEWELL.....Nov. 21
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Mail Steamship "Kingsmill" leaves Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., every Monday, at 3 P.M., and every THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage at stations, the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dunne-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO; CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave this end each month, except when third date falls on Sunday, then the day previous.
Agent, Superintendent, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Acapulco, connecting at Panama with steamer for CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala. And also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P.M., Sept. 22.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing Regularly every TWO DAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Sept. 21
COLON, Capt. VANDYKE.....Sept. 25
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORSE, via Mazatlan.....Oct. 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. R., foot of Wall-st. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Bradley.....Monday, Sept. 25
CLOBOATAH, Pinning, (Havana only,).....Wed., Sept. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Oct. 14
CLOBOATAH, Pinning, (Havana only,) Tues., Oct. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Connecticut Valley Railroad Company

BONDS!

Proposals will be received at the Connecticut River Banking Company, in Hartford, until 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871, for the purchase of the whole or any part of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Non-Taxable Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company.

Binds the whole track, the first and only mortgage, and covers the entire property, equipment and franchise of the road.
The railroad has been built with cash subscriptions to the stock.
The Capital Stock is $1,540,000.
The amount paid in is $1,200,000, and the Bonds are issued for the complete and thorough equipment of the road.
These Bonds are payable thirty years from Jan. 1, 1871.
They are registered at the office of the Controller of the State of Connecticut, and are free from all taxes, State, municipal, and income.
They are in denominations of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, in January and July at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, or Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn.
They can be registered, if desired, and when registered, the coupons are payable to the order of the registered holder.
The line of the road is on the west bank of the Connecticut River, is forty-four miles in length, extending from Hartford to Saybrook on the Sound—touching all the important towns and villages on the route. The road is now in active operation, and will be completed within 12 months from the beginning of work on the road, the daily receipts from which are nearly equal to the interest on the entire issue of Bonds.
The road has additional passenger trains and also freight trains, will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1871, and it is ascertained that the Winter traffic will be large.
A certificate of stock or certificate for ten per cent. of the subscription will be applied for, must be inclosed with each application.
The accrued interest will be added to all accepted proposals, from July 1, 1871, until the final payment, WHICH MUST BE OPTION OF THE PURCHASER, until and including Oct. 10, 1871.
The sum advanced on proposals declined will be promptly returned.
Proposals may be addressed to
JOHN A. BUTLER,
Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn., indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company."
The right is reserved to decline all proposals which may be considered undesirable.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Four Per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Four Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
MORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCHMAN,	DANIEL S. APPLETON,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WILLIAM SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS R. BRAID,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED R. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL,

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1883, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1869, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and also upon the franchises in connection therewith. The bonds amounting to $618,500 sterling, being the equivalent of United States currency to about $3,100,000, are less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 238 miles.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,460,540 85; operating expenses and renewals, $616,096 82, showing a profit of $802,394 74, or $336,344 71 in excess of the annual interest of 7 per cent, on $1,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have never been mismanaged, are sound and intact, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.
The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible,
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - -	$1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - -	2,000,000

This is a COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.
This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.
This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.
We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.
All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.
Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$150,000 NEW-JERSEY INVESTMENT.
VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$16,000 per mile, Seven per Cent., free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1890.
The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.
The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, is 47½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country,—the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.
The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.
On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.
Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.
The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.
The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 85 and accrued interest.
H. G. MARQUAND,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KECOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEADE & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
Banker, No. 940 3d-av., corner 53th-st.
Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS,
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit as interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 11, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE STOCK HOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th inst.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, IOWA, & NEBRASKA RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
INTEREST 7 PER CENT.
Payable in New-York City December and June.
WHOLE ISSUE.....$8,000,000
This road runs from Alexandria, Mo., where it connects (via Keokuk) with the shortest routes to the East, and, PASSING THROUGH THE RICHEST SETTLED, WEALTHIEST, AND MOST POPULOUS TIER OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF IOWA, connects at Nebraska City with the Midland Pacific Railroad, forming a direct line from San Francisco to New-York ABOUT 100 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY EXISTING ROUTE OF CONNECTED LINES. Along the route connections are made with the North Missouri, Missouri and Mississippi, and St. Louis and Omaha Railroads. The road will be in operation from Alexandria to Memphis, Mo., a distance of 40 miles, within a few weeks, and will be fully completed and equipped to a connection with the North Missouri Railroad (60 miles) by Dec. 1, which will insure a large and paying traffic.
The whole length of road, including branches, will be 300 miles. The SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY OBTAINED ALONG THE LINE AMOUNT TO $615,000 ON THE FIRST 100 MILES, and the Company is assured that the counties west will subscribe sufficient to grade, bridge, and fit the remainder of the road. The official statistics of the counties tributary to this line show a population of 225,000, and the soil is unsurpassed in fertility. This cannot fail to afford the road a large and profitable local business, while the advantageous connections East and West, making it an important section of the transcontinental line, must insure to it also a large through business.
We are authorized for the present to offer these bonds at the LOW PRICE OF 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, and we confidently recommend them to investors as a safe and desirable security.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....	$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....	892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, to EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES; FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 88 and interest.
Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.
Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.
White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.
Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 83½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, J. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. B. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
Atlanta & Richmond Air Line Railway
MORTGAGE, $16,000 PER MILE.
Interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
We offer for sale the above bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the entire property of the road, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 220 miles, and forming the most important link in the shortest line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the cities of the Eastern States, and the Gulf cities of Mobile and New-Orleans and Southern, Louisiana, and connecting at Montgomery with the line of road running east and west through the centre of the richest cotton-growing section of Alabama and Mississippi, and to connect at Marshall, Texas, with the Southern Pacific Railroad when completed. Passing as the road does, through a good country, well populated, with its north-western terminus at Atlanta, a thriving city of 22,000 inhabitants, the local business of the road must prove profitable. These bonds may be registered at the request of the holder.
Price, for the present, 88 and accrued interest.
Any further information desired will be furnished by
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be held a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Manufacturing Company of New-York, at the office of said Company, at Nos. 82 and 84 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, on the 25th of September, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of said Atlantic Manufacturing Company to $250,000, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
R. N. WOODWORTH,
JOHN H. PAXON,
S. E. TEMPLE, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1871.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bondholders and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, (to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service,) and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 13th day of October. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND,
Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—SEPARATELY OR together, horse, wagon-cart and harness, nearly new; horse five years old; warranted sound and kind; also a top buggy and harness. Call on Mr. 187 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
HAM'S PATENT LANDAULETS.
Landaus, coupés and other carriages for sale at twenty-five per cent. less than Broadway stores. Show, 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A TEAM OF BAY horses, fifteen hands high; one very good under the saddle; perfectly sound; also extension-top phaeton and harness; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for them. Can be seen at U. S. Colvin's stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Two Depot wagons, light street rockaways, three pony phaetons, one light Jersey, very light rockaway, Landau, Brett.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY,
No. 685 Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Family carriages and light business wagons, of every desirable style, new and second-hand, at great sacrifice price. Coupé rockaways, phaetons, light rockaway, street variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION,
No. 685 Broadway.

CORBETT & CO., OF NO. 129 WEST 23D-ST., have on hand second-hand carriages cheap, including six-seat Rockaways, coupe rockaways, Bretts, and a doctor's wagon.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST BAY coupe or carriage horse in the City. 15½ hands; sound and kind. Inquire at stable No. 112 West 31st-st.
W. WALL.

HORSE-BLANKETS.—HORSE-BLANKETS for carriages and stable use, lap-robes, whips, halters, surcingles, &c. The best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FOR WANT OF USE, a mare, top, buggy and harness; mare can trot in fifteen minutes. Apply at Club-house, 106th-st., near 2d-av., Harlem.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WITH BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, in suites or separate, for family or single gentlemen; house private and strictly first-class; references required. Call at No. 11 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 150 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives or a party of gentlemen can find strictly private board, liberal table, and all the comforts of a refined home, by applying today, Thursday, to the above; best of references given and exchanged.

ONE APARTMENT, FRESHLY DECorated, to let (unfurnished, now) to a family or single gentleman; French spoken; good family French cook. No. 17 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A small private family will let genteel well-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; also a parlor and bedroom for a physician or dentist; references given and required.

NO. 122 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—Handsome suites, three rooms, parlor floor, and five rooms, second floor, to families or adults; private table if desired. No. 206 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV. OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Choice suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with first-class table and attendance; a private table if desired. No. 206 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 136, NEAR THE NEW-York and Manhattan Clubs; house newly furnished throughout; fine suites of rooms and large single rooms for gentlemen, without board.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with bath-room and ample closets, for gentlemen only; breakfast required; house private. Apply at No. 31 West 21st-st.

NO. 100 EAST 19TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT second floor, to let to a family desiring comfortable; also other desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, all newly carpeted, bath, &c., with private table; professed cook; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at 6 East 21st-st.

NO. 42 JANE-ST., (NEAR ABINGDON-square).—Neatly furnished front rooms on second and third floors; to let with board to married or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely furnished rooms and unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

A VERY PLEASANT NEWLY-FITTED room to rent, with board, for two gentlemen, in a small, strictly private family. Call at No. 106 East 29th-st.

NO. 151 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR Waverley-place.—Neatly furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; family private; terms very low.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large, well-furnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman of high respectability. Apply at No. 129 West 45th-st., opposite Reservoir-square, near 6th-av.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av.—Well-furnished rooms to let, with board; suitable for families or gentlemen and their wives; a first-class house and location.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, all newly carpeted, bath, &c., with private table; also single rooms; references exchangeable; rather excess exchanged. Apply at 6 East 21st-st.

NO. 191 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms; terms moderate.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN with good references; private house, No. 224 East 60th-st., near 3d-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, for rent, with board, at No. 128 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 265 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let on suite or singly, with or without board; references.

SECOND DOOR FROM UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board. No. 40 East 20th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, for g

COLLECTOR MURPHY TO THE TRIBUNE.

The following letter has been published by the Tribune:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

For about fourteen months I have borne in silence much of abuse and misrepresentation, for I have had neither time nor inclination to enter into controversy. I feel, moreover, that a controversy with one who owns a newspaper is too unequal for me not to shrink from it. Your article of this morning induces me to break silence for the first and, I trust, the last time.

In the first place, you will permit me to advance, as a sedent proposition, that it is not a sin for a Republican to take office under a Republican Administration. This seems to have been my principal offense. I trust I may be excused on that account by the Tribune.

With reference to your charges against me, you say I have betrayed the Republican Party in the Legislature, in the City organization, and at the polls. You then go on to give specifications, referring to my votes in the Senate on the question of overriding ANDREW JOHNSON's veto of the Civil Rights bill, and on the District of Columbia Suffrage question; to the creation of the present Fire Commission; to the history of the charge of 1857, and to the passage of the new charter.

Now I propose to appeal to the columns of your paper, and see how my record, as it has been made from time to time, has been regarded by the Tribune. You judge me now? Let us see how you judged me at the time when these events occurred. Your minds were fresh in your memories.

I turn to the Tribune of Oct. 28, 1867, and find these words:

"Mr. FERRIS S. AYMAR's candidate, JOHN J. BRADLEY, is quite confident of success. In our judgment he can be beaten by Senator THOMAS MURPHY; and we see no reason why he should be, by any one else. Mr. MURPHY went wrong last Fall; he is a heavy Republican, and has done his best since Fall to unite and strengthen the party. We hope and trust that the Convention will see the propriety of nominating Mr. MURPHY."

A week later the Tribune said:

"THOMAS MURPHY withdraws as a candidate for Sheriff from the Seventh District, and gives a hearty support to CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN. * * * We thought it wise to nominate Mr. MURPHY, believing his independent strength very great; but Mr. PULLMAN ought to be strong also, and we trust he is. The Party's action is, the promises have been as generous but we trust it may be remembered with gratitude."

On July 3, 1870, after my name had been sent to the Senate for the position I now hold, you referred to the charges made against me by my opponents, which certainly were implacable and vindictive, and said:

"The matter is before the Senate; let the committee be there urged, the charges there explained, and the proof offered. Let all the facts be presented, and we are quite willing to accept the Senate's verdict."

On July 6 you said:

"Prove the things you are so persistently dinning in our ears, and our word for it the Senate will reject Mr. MURPHY's name."

On July 6, treating the same theme, you said:

"The Senators, it is said, propose to make a thorough investigation of his record. So must the grave accusations in the Tribune be thoroughly sifted, and the wide dissatisfaction caused by the nomination require. THE Nast Appointment will be satisfied, whatever may be the final action of the Senate upon it, if any portion of the charges is sustained."

These charges were presented to the Senate in an elaborate speech by Mr. FENTON. They were carefully investigated by the Committee on Commerce. The Senate made its decision. That decision was my confirmation by a vote of 46 Senators to 9. Upon this document you commented on its failure in the Senate of July 21:

"When Mr. THOMAS MURPHY was nominated for the Collectorship, and a sudden storm of accusations against him broke out, we urged that the Senate, not the newspapers, was the proper place for the discussion. If the Senate, in the fullness of its knowledge, be satisfied, we said there was not the slightest doubt of his rejection. If they were not sustained, the Presidency's judgment in selecting him would be good enough for us. We are glad to record that Mr. Murphy is a signal hero, of the Senate's verdict, upon the preposterous mass of old charges on the judgment of Mr. Arthur's accusers. * * * Whatever may be the Democratic opinion of old charges on the judgment of the Senate on the Civil Rights issue of the State, &c."

You criticise me for certain votes given in the Senate of New-York upon questions of national importance. Without permitting any discussion as to my duties as a Senator, I will only say that I voted with many eminent Republicans. I only hope I also differed from many eminent Republicans. This certainly was no more a sin on my part than it was for Mr. GREELEY to insist upon Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty against the general sentiment of the party, and for which Mr. DAVIS in his late interview says he received "more than he deserved" of what he regarded as "harmony and reconstruction." I believe Mr. GREELEY did an honest thing bravely and manfully, although my judgment did not approve what he did. Am I not entitled to the same judgment? Especially so, was the record shown that on the very day when I voted as you indicated upon some minor questions of national policy, I also voted for the following resolution—a resolution embodying every idea contended for by the most advanced and radical Republicans:

"Resolved, That it is the intention, that as the country was pledged in the beginning and throughout the war against the rebellion to a rigorous prosecution thereof, to the great and paramount end of the vindication and the integrity and supremacy of the boundaries of the National Government; that as it is accepted, during its progress, as a measure of war, just and constitutional at the time of its utterance, the Presidential Proclamation of Emancipation; that as it adopted as its object a new and vital element of high national policy and justifies the Constitutional amendment, which not only by the organic law theoretically made forever free, but quite as important, conferred upon Congress all the power it deemed needful to establish and enforce universal freedom in perpetuity and in fact; so the nation is pledged to the world, to humanity, and most of all to the freedmen, that in all lawful and of right the full rights of every human being subject to the Government of the United States shall be protected and enforced, regardless of race, color, or condition, against every wrongful oppression, violence, combination, conspiracy, or prejudice; and that the spirit which framed and carried on and developed to its present strength that policy has not fulfilled its allotted work until every subject of the Government stands free not only, but equal before the law."

I am furthermore charged with having opposed the election of Mr. FENTON to the Governorship in 1866. You forget that in that campaign I gave time and money and all my personal efforts to the success of the general and local Republican ticket. So far as Mr. FENTON was concerned, I followed the advice so constantly given me by you. I did not vote for him. I believed it to be an improper nomination for Governor. It was my right and duty as a citizen and as a Republican to vote or refuse to vote according to my conscience, a right and duty which you claimed yourself when you voted against Mr. ROBERTS, the regular Republican candidate for Mayor of New-York, and supported an independent Democrat. It was by your action secured the election of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, from which time the present Tammany Rule dates its existence. I do not censure you for that. Many Republicans did. I felt you did your duty as I did mine.

In the connection I may add that no resolution in favor of JOHN T. HOFFMAN was ever passed at any meeting at which I was present, or by any committee over which I presided. A resolution was published which purported to be so passed, but it was a fraud.

You say I helped to break up the Republican Tax Commission, on a bargain that I and Mr. CROWLEY should have half the patronage. I say there was no such bargain made with me or any one. The Court of Appeals had decided that the existing Tax Commission an unconstitutional body. Legislation was necessary, and the decision of the Court of Appeals required that the appointment should be vested in a local officer, and there was none but was not a Democrat. Though not in the Legislature, I favored the bill, which was passed. It was urged that the Republican Party should have half the appointments—that it should be a non-partisan body. There was no agreement that I was to have any patronage, and I had none, though personal friends, opponents, with whom I concurred with many leading Republicans in recommending.

You say that I tried to break up the Republican organization in this City, and pitched STACLAIR TOUSEY down stairs. The latter is wholly untrue. I did, however, endeavor to see an organization which should represent the Whole Republican Party.

All of these things had done at the time you described me as a hearty Republican, and at the time you accepted the verdict of the Senate as final.

You say that I acted with the Tammany Ring in helping Mr. TWEED to vote the new Charter. On the contrary, I say I opposed it at all times and everywhere.

You say I was made a Commissioner in the Broadway Widening Job. I was appointed without solicitation on my part, because I was supposed to know something of real estate, a subject to which for years I had given much attention. Located faithfully, and when I resigned my place the awards and assessments were completed, over several millions less than the amount finally agreed upon after I left the Commission, and at least three millions less than the assessments arrived at by the new Commissioners, JOHN Q. JONES and WILLIAM WOOD. Moreover, every lot on each block was assessed and valued on a uniform principle.

You say I was made a member of the School Board, but you at least cannot complain of that. You urged the passage of the School Bill repeatedly, and guaranteed that Mayor HALL would make good appointments. I quote from the Tribune of April 4, 1869:

"Those changes are an unmistakably an improvement upon the existing condition of affairs that we cannot feel surprise that any fair-minded Republican should hesitate to attack them. We can only record our Murphy to a against him, as the Senate's verdict upon the preferment and made by Gov. Fenton in behalf of Mr. Murphy's accusers. * * * Whatever opposition may be made to many of all changes on the judgment of the Senate on the Civil Rights issue of the State, &c."

You criticise me for certain votes given in the Senate of New-York upon questions of national importance, without permitting any discussion as to my duties as a Senator.